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Part One
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MR. DOLPH MEETS DEFEAT

His Career as Senator from Oregon Will End Next Week.

GEORGE W. M'BRIDE SUCCEEDS HIM

His Election Brought About by Dolph's Men Just as the Legislature's Life Was Expiring.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 24.—George W. McBride, ex-Secretary of State, has been elected United States Senator to succeed J. N. Dolph. The election took place Saturday night.

At the beginning of the twenty-third ballot, Cleston of Columbia County, a Dolph man, arose and presented the name of McBride. The immense throng in attendance immediately gave cheer after cheer for McBride. As the roll call progressed it became evident that McBride would be elected. When he received the forty-fifth vote, which was necessary to election, there was great excitement. All the Republicans began to change their votes, and when the call was completed, McBride had received the full Republican strength of seventy-two votes. A committee was appointed to escort Mr. McBride before the joint Assembly. He made a brief speech, thanking the Legislature for his election.

It was a narrow escape from a deadlock, for had the election been delayed fifteen minutes longer the time for adjournment sine die of the Legislature would have arrived.

Mr. McBride is forty-one years of age, a native of Oregon, and a lawyer by profession. He has served in the State Legislature, and held the office of Secretary of State for eight years, going out of office last January. He never has been identified with the silver or anti-silver element, nor has he been in a position where he was obliged to make a record on the question, but inasmuch as he was elected by Dolph's supporters, it is reasonable to suppose that he will not ally himself with the free-coinage people.

Mr. McBride has been a sufferer from many ailments for a number of years, and is not strong physically, but he recently has undergone successfully a surgical operation which, it is thought, will restore him to health.

Mr. McBride's family has been very prominent in the history of the State. His father, Dr. James McBride, was an Oregon pioneer of 1846, and was appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands by President Lincoln in 1864.

The Senator-elect has three brothers, John R. McBride, one of the brothers, was the first Republican Delegate to Congress from Oregon, Chief Justice of Idaho in 1865, and United States District Attorney of that State under President Grant. Thomas McBride, another brother, is a District Judge in Oregon, and the third brother, Dr. James McBride, is an expert in diseases of the mind, living in Milwaukee. One of Mr. McBride's sisters was the wife of Gov. Woods of Oregon. Mrs. Marshall Cushing of Washington is Mr. McBride's niece.

NEWSPAPER MEN GLAD.

Washington Correspondents Had Little Liking for Mr. Dolph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There will be no mourners in Washington among the newspaper correspondents at the political funeral of Senator Dolph. Some of those who have appreciated his services as an opponent of free coinage regret that sound money has lost a supporter, but the gain of one sound-money man in a body that is to be so populous with advocates of free silver would not make a material difference. The half-dozen men who collected $150 each as witnesses for Mr. Dolph's "smelling" committee in the last Congress may put a high market value on his inquisitiveness, but they will not weep at his defeat.

Dolph will be remembered here chiefly for the fact that he led the Senate in the crusade against the newspaper men that has resulted in the indictment of a few individuals who refused to tell "the honorable the Senate" where they got information published in the newspapers. There had been, in the Spring of 1892, frequent and full reports of executive sessions of the Senate. Dolph entertained, or pretended to entertain, the belief that the newspaper correspondents crept into the ventilators or over the roof of the Senate Chamber, or listened at the keyholes of the closed room to hear what was said, or got tips from employes of the Senate. The correspondents who were before Dolph's committee of investigation could have told him that they derived all their information about executive sessions from the Senators who participated in them, if they had chosen to do so, and could have named the Senators, but they did not offer to do this.

James Rankin Young, once the Chief Executive Clerk of the Senate, will derive some satisfaction from the outcome of the Oregon election. Mr. Dolph, on April 11, 1892, voted with twenty-nine other Senators to dismiss Mr. Young from a place he had held honorably for many years, which he had not forfeited by any misconduct. He was accused of revealing the secrets of the Senate, and opportunity to make a defense was denied him, and Dolph voted with the majority that vacated his office. It was a disgraceful proceeding, unworthy of the Senate or of any decent body of men. Dolph was one of the men who made Young a scapegoat for the leakiness of Senators. Mr. Young had many warm friends in the Senate at the time, and a host of friends out of it. He has them yet. Those who voted against the majority which Dolph helped to make still hold Young in high respect. He is now a live newspaper man; Dolph is a dead Senator, or will be in a few days. If the correspondents in Washington could have voted in the Oregon Legislature, Dolph's case would have been settled several weeks ago.

LOOKS LIKE ADDICKS OR NOBODY

No Prospect of Breaking the Delaware Senatorial Dead-lock.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 24.—To-morrow will mark the beginning of the sixth week of the Republican Senatorial dead-lock at Dover, and the ballot taken at noon will be the fifty-seventh since the daily joint sessions of the General Assembly began. The situation is unprecedented in the political history of this State.

The nineteen Republican members of the General Assembly seem to be as far from an agreement as ever. Higgins holds on tenaciously to nine votes, while Addicks, the scheming gas manipulator from Boston, appears to have a death-grip on the six who have faithfully followed his fortunes since the dead-lock began. The other four vote steadily for George V. Massey, the Dover lawyer, and so the farce goes on from day to day, none of the factions showing the slightest sign of wavering.

The impression is gaining ground fast that the dead-lock will continue to the end of the session, and that the Legislature eventually will adjourn without electing a Senator. It is considered absolutely certain that neither of the three men now dividing the Republican vote will be elected, and that the dead-lock will be broken only by the introduction of a compromise candidate upon whom a sufficient number of the Republicans would unite to secure his election. But as long as the friends of the three candidates remain faithful to their favorites there will be no opportunity for any other candidate to get into the contest.

The attitude of Addicks is also held to be a bar against any choice of Senator by the Republicans at this session. He repeatedly has declared that it will be "Addicks or nobody," and in this determination he is supported ardently by the most active Republican leaders in Kent and Sussex Counties, who are loyal to him in return for the financial assistance he rendered the party, by virtue of which Republican victory at the last election was made possible. Mr. Addicks is quoted as saying that he had invested $150,000 in Delaware politics, and that he did not propose to be deprived of the benefit of this liberal expenditure, after having won thereby for the Republican Party it first real victory at the ballot box in Delaware for over thirty years.

J. Edward Addicks.

Should Addicks adhere to his determination he can hold five, if not all, of his followers to the end, and as sixteen votes are required to elect, he at least can prevent a choice, if he cannot secure his own election. This would throw the Senatorship into the next campaign, and make the bitterest fight at the Republican primaries ever known. In such an event there is little doubt that the Democratic Party would be in a position to retrieve the political disaster of last Fall and regain control of the State. No Democratic member of the Legislature will lend his vote to help the Republicans out of their trouble, and Democrats generally hope that the dead-lock will remain unbroken and the contest continue until the next campaign, confident that it will result in their favor.

The Situation in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 24.—The last vestige of hope of electing Sweet to the Senate is gone, and his backers confess his election is an impossibility. Efforts were made Friday night to switch enough Populist votes to elect him, and Sweet's followers confidently predicted his election yesterday, but the vote showed the Populists were unchanged. In case they should break from their man a majority of them, it is said, will go to Shoup. Shoup's election at an early date is now conceded.

REMORSE MADE DAVIS INSANE

A Boston Actor's Dissipation Had First Resulted in the Ejectment of His Mother from Her Home.

James F. Davis, a Boston actor, who is said to have been made insane by remorse, is confined in the insane pavilion at Bellevue. He was found wandering about the streets yesterday morning and taken to the New-York Hospital by three men who refused to give their names. The house surgeon declared the man to be insane, and he was removed to Bellevue.

During a lucid moment Davis gave his name and address. He said he lived at 235 West Thirty-seventh Street. The man's roommate, who was found there, said Davis had been for a long time the sole support of his mother, and had regularly sent her the larger part of his earnings. Until recently Davis, he said, had been a man of excellent habits, but a short time ago he got into bad company, and his money went in dissipation, instead of in remittances home.

"Several days ago," said the reporter's informant, "Davis received a letter, and shortly afterward he became raving mad. It appears that his mother had been dispossessed, owing to his failure to send her money, and had no place to lay her head. Davis grew violent, and I had all I could do to quiet him.

"He borrowed a little money during a rational moment and sent that away. Then he became insane again, and talked all the while of his mother. Finally, I decided to get him into an institution, and started out of the house with him. He broke away from me, but returned the following night, apparently as rational as ever. Last night he slipped out again, and I heard nothing more from him until I was told that he was confined in Bellevue."

Davis is about thirty-one years old, and is said to have a number of friends in his profession. He recently closed an engagement with Joseph J. Dowling's company.

ARKANSAS'S STATE TREASURER CONVICTED

William E. Woodruff Found Guilty of Embezzling Public Funds.

LITTLE ROCK., Ark., Feb. 24.—The jury in the case of ex-State Treasurer William E. Woodruff reached a verdict late last night, finding him guilty, and assessed his punishment in the penitentiary for one year.

Woodruff was charged with embezzling State funds. He was tried here twice before, but the State failed to convict.

George William Curtis's Birthday.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 24.—The birthday of George William Curtis will be celebrated here to-morrow by the scholars of the Staten Island Academy, of which Mr. Curtis was a Trustee. Exercises for the primary and lower school at the academy will be from 9 to 11 o'clock, and for the upper school and invited guests in the hall of the German Club from 11 to 12 o'clock. Readings and declamations from the works of Mr. Curtis will be given. Mrs. John C. Fremont will render several of his poems, which have been set to music, and an address will be made by William Winter, President of the Academy Board of Trustees.

The Milan Consulship Vacant.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 24.—A letter received from Dr. Charles S. Hazeltine of this city, appointed a year ago Consul at Milan, Italy, brings the news that he has resigned his position, and, if his successor shall arrive in time, will return to his home here in August. The Milan Consulship is one of the most desirable places in the foreign service, though it does not pay much, but Dr. Hazeltine has become tired of foreign life. His family has been spending the Winter in Southern Italy on account of the extreme cold at Milan.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby Is Better.

ELKHART, Ill., Feb. 24.—The condition of ex-Gov. Oglesby is improved. He is, however, a very sick man, and not altogether out of danger.

MR. PLATT WAS INDISPOSED

A Lull in the War of the Local Republican Factions.

GOV. MORTON RETURNS TO ALBANY

A Few Friends of the Mayor Call on Him at His House—Appointments Looked For This Week.

There was practically a lull yesterday in the anti-Platt and Platt row in the Republican Party. Despite the visit of diplomacy which Gov. Morton made to this city to restore peace and harmony, and despite his visit to Mayor Strong and his talks with Thomas C. Platt, things still seemed to be in a very unsettled condition.

One enthusiastic adherent of Mr. Platt, who has had a long talk with him since his conference with Gov. Morton at the Hotel Renaissance Saturday evening, declared that nothing whatever had been done. Certain it is that the Platt men showed no signs of exultant jubilation yesterday. Mr. Platt has not been very well since his return from Albany last Wednesday. Last night his son Frank sent down a note to a reporter that his father was under a doctor's care, and that it would be impossible for him to see any one, but that he would be all right in the morning. Later in the evening Mr. Platt was feeling much better, and he was able to see Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray and ex-Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson.

When they came down in the elevator these two famous heavy-weight Republicans made their exit from the hotel by way of the ladies' entrance.

Mr. Murray was asked if it was settled that he was going to remain a Police Commissioner.

"I cannot say anything about it," said Commissioner Murray. "I do not know."

It is very evident that if any effort was made to get Mayor Strong to pledge himself to keep Commissioners Murray and Kerwin in the board the effort was not successful. The Mayor has said, however, as published some days ago in The New-York Times, that he would not appoint successors to the two Republican Police Commissioners at present. It is very certain that the Mayor, prior to the outbreak of the Platt men, with their shrieks over Mr. Brookfield's appointment as Commissioner of Public Works and Mr. Scott as Corporation Counsel, had practically made up his mind to leave these two Commissioners undisturbed.

Gov. Morton left the Hotel Renaissance early yesterday afternoon and went directly to the Grand Central Station, where he boarded the 1 o'clock train for Albany. It was reported at the hotel that he had no callers during the morning.

Some of Mayor Strong's political and personal friends called on the Mayor at his residence, 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon and talked over the situation with him. This gave rise to a rumor that there was an important conference of the anti-Platt forces, but this was stretching matters very decidedly. It was reported that among those who called on Mayor Strong were William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works; Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Gen. Samuel Thomas, John E. Milholland, and others. All the information that could be obtained at Mayor Strong's residence was that he would in all probability be able to be at his office to-day.

The result of Gov. Morton's errand of diplomacy may be judged to a certain degree from the appointments which the Mayor is very likely to make this week. Some expect him to announce his selections for Dock Commissioners to-day, together, perhaps, with a batch of others. Others were of the opinion that the Mayor would announce a very large number of appointments at once. The Mayor will probably relieve the minds of those who are doing the speculating soon after he reaches his office to-day. He has not been at his office since last Wednesday, and he has had leisure to make selections for many offices. Messrs. Woodman, Murray, and Harburger, who have been selected by the Mayor as Excise Commissioners, will probably be sworn in by the Mayor to-day.

THANKS TO THE ELEVEN.

Cooper Union Committee Compliments Assemblymen Who Upheld the Mayor.

A meeting of the committee appointed under resolution of the Cooper Union mass meeting, Feb. 4, was held Saturday afternoon at the home of the City Club. The following members of the committee were present: R. Fulton Cutting, R. M. Gallaway, Theodore Sutro, Louis Windmüller, John Frankheimer, Frederick Bronson, William Howe Talman, Salem H. Wales, C. C. Buel, J. Augustus Bronson, L. J. Callanan, Julius Blumberg, Frederick Taylor, and James W. Pryor.

The committee organized and arranged plans for such action as the development of the political situation may require. The committee will represent the mass meeting in calling such other mass meetings as may be demanded, and in arranging for delegations of citizens to Albany.

The Chairman was authorized to sign for the committee the following letter:

677 Fifth Avenue,
New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.

To the Hon. Frank D. Pavey, the Hon. Walton C. Pavey, the Hon. Alfred C. Conkling, the Hon. Charles Steinberg, the Hon. Robert Miller, the Hon. Howard Payson Wilds, the Hon. Judson Lawson, the Hon. Louis H. Bold, the Hon. Harvey T. Andrews, the Hon. R. H. Reinhard, and the Hon. William W. Niles:

Gentlemen: The public-spirited statement put forth by you upon the 19th of this month as to your attitude toward the reform legislation affecting your constituencies has given fresh courage to that great body of citizens of this city who are enlisted in behalf of honest municipal government. The City of New-York is to be congratulated upon the presence in the Assembly of eleven of her citizens who are so wise and courageous as to place the vital interests of the city above the demand of factions and claims of politicians. Your refusal to join in an attack upon Mayor Strong, provoked by his action in keeping his solemn promises to the citizens who elected him, gives courage to thousands who, having no interest in the politics of the situation, watch with anxiety from day to day the progress of events at Albany.

Under existing conditions, unnecessary delay in passing reform legislation should not be permitted, and the people of the city will look to you to do everything possible to advance the bills advocated by the Committee of Seventy and its kindred organizations.

You intimate that a faction of the Republican Party contemplate attempting to defeat or delay certain reform measures relating to this city until that faction receives assurances that Mayor Strong will assign to it some part of the municipal offices, and that unless the Mayor yields to the demands of this faction no remedy for the overcrowding of our public schools, no relief for the poor and friendless who suffer injustice in our public courts, can be secured. In particular the bill providing for the reorganization of the Department of Education and that relating to the minor criminal courts must not be made counters in any political game. From the unsatisfactory condition of our public schools, and from the scandalous administration of the criminal law in our police courts, the chief sufferers are those who are least able to defend themselves against injustice. These are the bills as to which delay is most intolerable. They are not political; they are necessary remedies for the very abuses which led to the recent union of good citizens without reference to party. That union has been, in effect, preserved; and we can, therefore, pledge you the determined support of a great public sentiment in such efforts as we hope you may make to carry out the patriotic views expressed in your statement of the 19th of this month. Very truly yours,

R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman of Committee appointed under resolution of mass meeting held at Cooper Union, Feb. 4.

A copy of the letter will be sent to each of the eleven Assemblymen.

MAY CALL OUT 8,000 MEN TO-DAY

Electrical Contractors Believe Their Side Will be Taken by the Master Builders, Who Will Meet on Tuesday.

If the Board of Walking Delegates of the building trades carries into effect to-day the decision at which it said it arrived yesterday, work will be stopped on twenty additional large buildings in this city, involving altogether some 8,000 men.

These strikes will be ordered to sustain the electrical workers in their struggle to obtain the eight-hour day. Those who quit work on the six large buildings on Saturday for the same reason were elevator men, plasterers, carpenters, tile layers and tile layers' helpers, mosaic and encaustic tile layers, plumbers, and marble workers. The housesmiths, however, did not go out, as their union was disrupted after their disastrous strike two years ago.

It was stated yesterday that the electrical contractors believed that the Master Builders' Association would take their side of the question. There will be a meeting of the United Building Trades on Tuesday afternoon to consider the strike.

At the meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday the electrical workers produced their books, showing that due notice of a demand for the eight-hour day had been given to the Contractors' Association. They said they believed the letter to the association had been suppressed by Secretary Eidlitz.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who is displaying much interest in the strike, called on the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday, but its members had gone.

ARRESTED A BOY UNDER FIVE

The Little Fellow Charged by a Policeman With Misdemeanor in Injuring a Brooklyn Trolley Car.

Capt. Early of the Sixth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, was anxious to deny a story last night that one of the policeman of his command had arrested a four-and-a-half-year-old boy for violating Section 635 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to injure or interfere with trolley cars.

The boy is James Macken, and he lives in the tenement at 255 Third Avenue. He was playing with some other children in Third Avenue, near Union Street, and threw a stick at his playmates. It missed them and struck trolley car No. 913 of the Third Avenue line, breaking a pane of glass.

One of Capt. Early's policemen, according to the records at Police Headquarters, arrested the four-and-a-half-year-old child on the charge of violating Section 635 of the Penal Code.

The boy's father accompanied him to the station house. He was not held.

Capt. Early last night said the boy had not been arrested, but had only been taken to the station house by his father; but why the father should take his boy to the station house, if no charge had been made against him, Capt. Early could not explain.

SUFFOCATED IN A COAL MINE

Two Men Killed and Eighteen Severely Injured Before the Fire Was Conquered and Rescue Came.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 24.—As the result of a fire in the rock slope of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company's mines at Pratt City this morning two men lost their lives and eighteen were more or less injured.

Twenty miners were at work near the airshaft, when the fire broke out in the engine room, between them and the cage, or exit. Shut off from escape, eighteen of them huddled about the airshaft to escape suffocation. John Patten and Louis Stevens tried to run the gantlet past the engine room. They were overcome by suffocation and lost their lives. Twenty-three mules in the mines, worth $3,000, were either suffocated or kicked to death by one another in frantic efforts to escape.

Smoke was seen issuing from the airshaft, and brought help. In three hours the fire was conquered, and the eighteen men around the airshaft were rescued. Information is that none of them will die.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN DAVIDSON ARRESTED

He Is Accused of Having Created a Disturbance in a Police Station.

Lawyer and ex-Assemblyman Louis Davidson, who lives at 101 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was locked up in the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct.

The entry in the blotter relates that Davidson came into the police station at 1:10 o'clock yesterday with Solomon Weisbecker, who lives and keeps a saloon at 1,712 Lexington Avenue, and who was arrested for violating the excise law. Davidson requested that Weisbecker should not be locked up, and, upon Sergt. Wall refusing, he demanded that bail be taken immediately. This was also refused, in obedience to the law, by Sergt. Wall, who told Davidson to come back at 2 o'clock, when his bond would be accepted.

Davidson, the record says, refused to leave the station house or to retire into the back room during the 1:15 roll call. Instead, it is declared, he acted in a very boisterous and disorderly manner, and used abusive and indecent language to the Sergeant, who caused his arrest. He secured a bondsman.

Archbishop Corrigan's Order.

In relation to the recent Papal decree against secret societies, Archbishop Corrigan has sent the following letter to every priest in the Archdiocese of New-York:

Reverend Dear Sir: A recent decree of the Holy See confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff instructs the Bishops of the United States to advise the faithful committed to the charge against affiliation with the societies known as the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance, and the Knights of Pythias, with the further objection that if Catholics, after such admonition, persist in their connection with any of these societies, and will not give up membership therein, they cannot receive the sacraments.

The general reasons on account of which it is unlawful for Catholics to join societies forbidden by the Church will be found in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. I am, reverend dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

MICHAEL AUGUSTINE,
Archbishop of New-York.

She Was Struggling in the Canal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Catherine O'Brien, who said she lived in South Brooklyn, was found struggling in the Morris Canal, at Varick Street, this evening.

She was well dressed, and wore diamond earrings and a sealskin sacque. She refused to give her address or say how she got into the water. She was taken to the City Hospital.

A Hotel Clerk's Sudden Death.

William H. Carman, a night clerk at Everett's Hotel, in Vesey Street, died suddenly there last night while sitting in a chair in the hotel office. He was about forty-three years old, and came to this city from his former home at Troy, N. Y., in 1876.

HOWGATE IS ACQUITTED

Declared to be Innocent of Forgery and Embezzlement.

JURY OUT SEVENTY-TWO HOURS

Other Indictments for Forgery Are Still Pending Against the Captain and He May Be Tried Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Capt. Howgate was acquitted to-day of the charges of embezzling $11,800 from the Government while holding the position of disbursing officer of the United States Signal Service, and of forging a voucher for that amount to cover up his alleged wrong-doing. The verdict was rendered about noon to-day, after the jury had been locked up nearly seventy-two hours. Capt. Howgate received the announcement without emotion, but after he had been taken to his cell beneath the court room, he danced for joy in the realization that part of the burden and anxiety of fifteen years had been lifted from his shoulders.

In accordance with his statement made yesterday when the court adjourned, Judge McComas entered the court room a little after 11 o'clock this morning, and received word immediately that the jury had agreed. Some time was spent in securing the attendance of the attorneys in the case. Messrs. Worthington and Wilson of the defense responded promptly, and at noon Mr. Jeffords, Assistant District Attorney, made his appearance as the representative of the Government. Capt. Howgate was brought from his cell, and took his usual seat beside his daughter, Miss Ida Howgate. He had a pleasant smile on his face, and chatted and laughed with Miss Howgate. The jury filed in a moment later, and the elderly defendant's smile changed to an expression of anxiety.

Judge McComas had instructed the jury to bring in verdicts upon three distinct points. The first of these was whether the Government was debarred from prosecuting Howgate because of the Statute of Limitations. An affirmative response on this point would have the effect not only of throwing out the indictments charging forgery and embezzlement, but of disposing in a like manner of all the other indictments against the defendant, and thus setting him free. Clerk Down put the usual questions as to whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and when Foreman Cissell had responded in the affirmative, he asked:

"What say you as to the issue upon the plea of the Statute of Limitations upon both cases upon trial? Do you find for the United States or for the defendant?"

"For the United States," was the answer, and Capt. Howgate turned a shade paler.

"What say you as to the issue between the United States and the defendant as to the charge of forgery contained in the first indictment?" continued the Clerk. "Do you find the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," was the response. Two or three of the half dozen spectators in the room arose in their excitement and moved toward Howgate with outstretched hands, but the Clerk had begun the next question, and they restrained themselves.

"What say you as to the issue between the United States and the defendant as to the charge of embezzlement contained in the second indictment? Do you find the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," said the foreman.

The Assistant District Attorney moved that the jury be polled. Each man responded for himself, as the foreman had announced for the twelve, and Mr. Worthington arose with the remark that he supposed the defendant would be remanded to custody on account of the remaining indictments. Judge McComas made no answer to the question, but announced, somewhat sternly, "The members of this jury are now discharged."

Howgate was then taken back to the prisoners' cage, and his daughter went out to get him some lunch. While the jurymen were going to their homes, Howgate was skipping back and forth like a boy on the hard concrete of his cell. He said he was very much pleased, of course, and that he thought the verdict could not have been otherwise in view of the evidence.

District Attorney Birney said he was very much annoyed at the verdict. If the jury had found that the Statute of Limitations applied in the case, he would doubt, he said, his right to bring Howgate to trial on the other indictments, but as the jury had decided that the statute did not apply, he would, according to his present intention, give the defendant another chance to show whether he was not guilty.

The whole delay on the part of the jury in reaching an agreement was caused by the plea concerning the Statute of Limitations. Immediately after the jury retired on Thursday, a ballot was taken on this question, and resulted seven to five in favor of the defendant—that is, that the statute did apply as a bar to Howgate's prosecution. On this one point the jury differed until this morning.

They fought over it all day Thursday, all of Friday, and Saturday. Several times the jury sent word to the Judge that they could not agree, and wanted to be discharged, but he refused. When the jurymen retired to their cots last night they were still hopelessly apart, but at 10 o'clock this morning another ballot was taken, and, to the surprise of nearly every member, it resulted unanimously in favor of the Government. The majority had come over to the minority.

The other two questions were decided in a few minutes. The first was whether Howgate was guilty of forgery, and the twelve men voted in the negative. One ballot only was necessary to determine the charge of embezzlement, and when each juryman had voted "not guilty," word was sent to Judge McComas that an agreement had been reached.

Howgate gained his victory principally through the construction placed by the jury in the evidence given by Roswell R. Rochester of New-York, Treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Rochester's testimony that he could not have denied specifically that the signature to the voucher for $11,800 for services rendered by the telegraph company was his own if it had not been in connection with the Howgate case, was considered by the jury, according to authoritative information, as particularly significant in the defendant's favor.

The testimony of Mr. Hatch, one of the auditing clerks of the Treasury Department, that he regarded Mr. Rochester's signature to the alleged forged voucher as genuine, also had much influence, and the evidence of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps, and L. W. Colby, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, that they had talked with Howgate within recent years, and that he had not asked them to conceal his whereabouts, were likewise helpful to Capt. Howgate.

A number of indictments, charging forgery against Capt. Howgate, still remain on the docket.

TO ATTEND THE GOULD WEDDING

Parents and Brother of Count de Castellane Arrive on La Champagne—Gifts for Miss Anna Gould.

The Marquis and Marchioness de Castelane and the Count de Castellane, parents and brother of Count Jean de Castellane, who will soon marry Miss Anna Gould, arrived in this city on the French line steamer La Champagne yesterday.

They came across the water to attend the wedding, and brought with them fifteen huge trunks, several of which, it is supposed, contained valuable presents for Miss Gould.

They were met at the French line pier by Count Jean de Castellane, and were driven directly to the new mansion of George J. Gould, 857 Fifth Avenue, where Miss Anna Gould and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were awaiting them.

All the members of the Gould family gathered at the mansion last evening and entertained their guests, who seemed delighted with their American reception.

The de Castellanes will remain guests of the Goulds until after the marriage.

It was reported yesterday that the duties paid by the Marquis de Castellane on the jewels which he brought with him for Miss Gould amounted to $2,500.

COL. INGERSOLL NOT STOPPED

IN SPITE OF PROTESTS BY CLERGYMEN HE SPOKE IN HOBOKEN.

He Would, He Said, Doubt Certain Things Contained in the Bible if He Were Not in New-Jersey.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 24.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his lecture on "The Bible" at the Hoboken Theatre this evening, in spite of the protest that was sent to Mayor Fagan, by the Rev. H. T. Beatty of the First Presbyterian Church and some of his brother clergymen.

They claimed that according to an old statute against blasphemy Col. Ingersoll was going to commit a crime, and requested the Mayor to prevent the violation of the law.

The Mayor consulted to-day with Corporation Counsel James F. Minturn, and Chief of Police Donovan, and concluded he would abide by the decision he made yesterday, and not try to do anything to prevent Col. Ingersoll from speaking.

Col. Ingersoll took occasion from time to time to poke fun at the Hoboken clergymen and the ancient statute they had revived to used against him. He varied the text of his lecture somewhat to fit the circumstances.

"This statute was made a long time ago," he said, "when the people were pious savages, and would not allow a question to be discussed but on one side. It has been allowed to sleep for the most part. Once in awhile, however, some provincial gentleman, who ought to have lived 200 years ago, will bring it to light.

"I am going to be careful not to violate the laws of New-Jersey, so I shall refrain from expressing any opinions of my own. I shall only tell you what other persons think. There can be nothing wrong in that.

"I do not see why these clergymen should wish to throw me into the penitentiary when they know what I shall have to endure in the next world. That ought to satisfy them, I should think."

Col. Ingersoll was constantly saying that he should doubt certain things contained in the Bible if he were not in New-Jersey.

"But there is that statute that settles the whole thing, so it must be so. I won't dispute it."

Many persons went to hear the lecture, some thinking Col. Ingersoll might be arrested. He was allowed to speak without any interruption, save by laughter and applause now and then.

It was said the Rev. Mr. Beatty and Herbert P. Campbell of Mr. Beatty's church were present to see if Col. Ingersoll said anything that could be construed to be in violation of the statute.

TROUBLE AMONG THE COAHUILA INDIANS

Cabazon and Torres, the Rival Chiefs, Talking of War.

INDO, Cal., Feb. 24.—There is every prospect of war between the factions of the tribe of Coahuila Indians, as to which should occupy the reservation near Indo. Cabazon, the hereditary chief, is nearly eighty years old, and when the reservation was managed by Agent Rust, Cabazon refused to correct alleged abuses in the relations between the Indians and the agent.

Accordingly, Joaquin Torres revolted, and, with a number of followers, established a separate camp across the valley. There have been continual quarrels between adherents of the rival chiefs, and in settling recent disputes, the present Indian Agent, Francisco Estudillo, sentenced Anton Razan, one of Cabazon's lientenants, to five days' work for Torres, the new chief. Cabazon's followers are preparing to resist efforts to arrest Razan.

They are armed with rifles and ammunition, and have a large supply of whisky. The young bucks are eager for war, and trouble is predicted if the orders concerning Razan are not rescinded.

BASIS OF TROUBLE A LIE, HE SAYS

The Rev. Dr. Millard Refers in a Sermon to the Bond Issue.

In a sermon on "Liars," last evening, in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard said, speaking of the recent bond issue:

"The threatened destruction of the stability of our finances was based mostly on a lie. The mine owners, speculators, and others who fatten on inflated valuations flourish by rank dishonesty of legislation. Thank God, it went not beyond a threat to the credit of our Government.

"It was a proud moment for all of us last week when the cable told us how largely the people of Europe seized our loan. It showed that Europe believed in the faith and truth of our people."

A METEOR'S BRIEF BUT BRILLIANT SHOW

It Began at 10 o'Clock Last Night and Was Over in Twenty Seconds.

A meteor which was seen in the heavens about 10 o'clock last night, attracted much attention during its brief career. It came out of the zenith and traveled in a northwest direction about 20 degrees.

When first seen it looked like a very red and somewhat bulky star. Then it took the shape of a ball of white light. The meteor left behind a faint streak, which faded like a tracing in phosphorus.

Then the brilliant globe burst and disappeared, and the show was over. It had lasted for about twenty seconds.

She Escaped from the Hospital.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Lena Carey, twenty-five years old, of 14 Leonard Street, a patient at the City Hospital, became delirious this morning during the momentary absence of the nurse, got out of bed, leaped from a window to the ground, fifteen feet; ran to the foot of the Heights, and hailed a trolley car going to the ferry. The conductor threw his overcoat about the woman and took her to the ferry station, where she was detained until a patrol wagon arrived. Then she was taken back to the hospital.

Kansas Presidential Preferences.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—A vote of the Republican members of the Kansas Legislature yesterday on Presidential preferences shows McKinley to be far in the lead, with Reed second choice. Ninety-seven of the 105 were seen, and this is how they stand: McKinley, 49; Reed, 18; Benjamin Harrison, 5; Allison of Iowa, 1; John Sherman, 1; Senator Teller, 2; John J. Ingalls, 2; Senator Wolcott, 1; Levi P. Morton, 1; no choice, 11; declined to vote, 6.

WILL BLAME MR. GRACE

Lively War If Mr. O'Brien Is Not Made a Police Commissioner.

NOT THOUGHT LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN.

Friends of the ex-Mayor Said to Have Raked the ex-Sheriff's Record and Thereby Influenced the Mayor.

The bad feeling that has existed for some time between the O'Brien anti-Tammany organization and ex-Mayor William R. Grace's section of the New-York State Democracy is likely to break soon into an open warfare that will prevent them from co-operating in any movement again.

If ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is not made a Police Commissioner by Mayor Strong the anti-Tammany people will credit his defeat to the influence of the ex-Mayor's friends, and bitter feeling will result.

That Mr. O'Brien will not be made a Police Commissioner is now the general opinion of the politicians, with the exception of a few of his political associates.

A story gained circulation yesterday to the effect that ex-Sheriff O'Brien had reason to suppose that Mayor Strong would name him for the place, and, in fact, that the Mayor had practically slated him for the appointment. When Mayor Strong appointed Mr. Andrews to succeed Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, who was removed, the rumor was started that Mr. Strong would name ex-Sheriff O'Brien to succeed Commissioner James J. Martin, now President of the Police Board. This rumor was a peculiarly-persistent one, and it was believed by many of the politicians. Mayor Strong was asked directly at the time whether he was going to appoint Mr. O'Brien, but he declined either to affirm or deny the rumor.

Then, the story now in circulation avers, when it became known that there was a likelihood of Mr. O'Brien receiving the appointment, some members of the Grace organization called on the Mayor and urged him not to make the appointment, declaring that it would not be a satisfactory one, and pointing out certain reasons, which, in their opinion, would render it unpopular.

Moreover, it is alleged that ex-Sheriff O'Brien's earlier record was gone into by the Mayor's callers to some extent, and it was suggested that the belief that Mr. O'Brien had once been imprisoned on Blackwell's Island for an assault when he was quite young would operate in the minds of some people as a reason why he should not be appointed to a Police Commissionership.

The following is a transcript of an entry in one of the old record books at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island:

Date of commitment.....Jan. 19, 1858
Name.....James O'Brien
Age.....19 years
Sentence.....6 months
Height.....5 feet 7½ inches
Weight on entering.....137 pounds
Weight on leaving.....142 pounds
Offense.....Riot and assault and battery
Color of hair.....Auburn brown
Complexion.....Fair
Born.....in New-York
Condition.....Single, uneducated
Occupation.....Tool sharpener
Pardoned by Gov. King Feb. 6, 1858.

The rumor is that the Mayor changed his mind about the advisability of appointing Mr. O'Brien, and practically declined to do so. It was further alleged that Mr. O'Brien was now very much annoyed at the condition of affairs, and was in a mind to revolt against both the Mayor and ex-Mayor William R. Grace. It was only a few days ago that Capt. Madge, a member of Mr. O'Brien's organization, called on Mayor Strong to seek the appointment of a friend to office. The Mayor, in the course of the conversation, asked whether the man was of the Grace or the O'Brien organization, and thereupon Capt. Madge launched into bitter invective against the ex-Mayor.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien is supposed to control two of the Aldermen—Schilling and Dwyer—but he is not on good terms with the Tammany men, so, even if combinations in the Board of Aldermen could be made to annoy the Mayor, Mr. O'Brien probably could not make them very successfully without conceding everything to his old enemy, Tammany.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was not at his headquarters in the St. Cloud Hotel, Forty-second Street and Broadway, last night when a reporter called to make inquiries about these rumors. His First Lieutenant in the organization, ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, was there, however, and said:

"None of the offices that our organization has made application for has as yet been filled by the Mayor, so we have no cause for complaint whatever. We hope that ex-Sheriff James O'Brien will be appointed Police Commissioner, and we believe that he will be."

In reference to ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Senator Bixby said: "We have been very much surprised at the recognition given to ex-Mayor Grace by the Mayor. During the campaign Mr. Grace was supporting Tammany on some days and the anti-Tammany ticket on others. Maybe he supported the latter ticket more days than he supported the former, but I don't know. Honest support is entitled to better recognition than support that is not wholly honest. Mr. Grace was always anxious to get control of Tammany, and I believe he is anxious to do so yet."

NEWFOUNDLAND ASKS FOR A LOAN

England Will Not Lend Until She Shall Investigate.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 24.—The Whiteway Government applied to the Imperial Government last week

GEN. JOSEPH B. CARR DEAD

Troy Mourns the Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

BRAVE SOLDIER AND ABLE CIVILIAN

Three Times He Was Elected to the Responsible Position of Secretary of State of New-York.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The flags upon the City Hall and the State Armory in this city are at half mast in recognition of the death of Major General Joseph B. Carr of Troy.

Gen. Carr died at his home on Fifth Avenue at 10 o'clock this morning, after an illness of long standing, though he was confined to his bed only about six weeks. A cancer, which had its inception in the cheek and which later spread to the jaw and throat, was the cause of death. Gen. Carr was operated upon several times for the removal of the cancer at St. Luke's Hospital, New-York. Just before he took to his bed the General went to New-York to undergo another operation, but the surgeon refused to operate, as the cancer's growth had extended to vital organs, and death under the knife would probably have resulted.

Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr.

The General returned to this city knowing that his death warrant had practically been signed, but he met the issue with such courage that even his friends were unable from his bearing to learn that he had been obliged to give up hope. A few days after this the grip, which later developed into pleurisy, attacked the patient, and assisted the cancer in causing death. For two weeks Gen. Carr lay at the point of death, but his strong constitution fought away the ravages of disease until this morning. Death came peacefully, and the end was quiet.

Although death was generally expected, the news was in the nature of a shock, for Gen. Carr was one of Troy's best-known citizens, and commanded the respect of every one. He was prominent not only in the city's business and social life, but had attained State and National recognition in military and political matters. He had held many positions of responsibility and trust, and in none had he ever been found wanting. His sturdy, upright character and manliness were everywhere recognized, and the city had always been proud that he was one of her citizens.

Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr was born in Albany, Aug. 15, 1828. His parents came from Ireland in 1824, and settled in the capital city. Being persons of moderate means, the lad received what education could be had at the district schools, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a cigarmaker. He was alert and energetic, and it was not many years before he was a manufacturer of cigars. He was thus engaged when the civil war of the rebellion broke out, and he went to the front.

From early manhood he displayed a strong taste for the military, and his career in the militia was an enviable one. The Republican Guards of Troy, to which city Mr. Carr had removed some years previous, was the first step in his military life. Mr. Carr in 1849 offered himself as a candidate for a position in the ranks, and for a year carried a musket. By his conduct and efficiency, he won the commission of Second Lieutenant. From that time forward his progress was rapid. On July 10, 1859, he was made commandant of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New-York State Militia, which he retained until the breaking out of the war. Col. Carr was one of the first to offer his services to his country, and on May 10, 1861, he was elected Colonel of the Second New-York Volunteers, and on the 18th of the same month left Troy at the head of his command for Fort Monroe, reaching there on the 24th and being the first, it is said, to encamp on Virginia soil. Col. Carr participated in the battle of Big Bethel, shortly afterward.

Before he had yet won his star, Col. Carr was placed in command of the celebrated "Jersey Brigade," and led that organization throughout the historical engagements of the Orchard and Malvern Hill. On the 7th of September, 1862, on the personal recommendation of Gen. Hooker, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field," Col. Carr was promoted by President Lincoln to the position of Brigadier General of Volunteers. At Bristow Station—one of the hardest-fought battles of the war—his gallantry was conspicuous, and he earned for himself the sobriquet of "the hero of Bristow." He was engaged at Bull Run and Chantilly, and at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville his gallantry was so marked that special mention of him was made in the reports. At the battles of Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford, he commanded a division, adding to his laurels. Subsequently he served with equal credit in the Army of the James, and at the surrender of Lee was transferred to City Point, which post was commanded by him for some time. On June 1, 1865, President Johnson commissioned him Major General by brevet for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

Soon after the war Gen. Carr returned to Troy, and started a large establishment for the manufacture of chains, a work that he had since been engaged in. In 1879 he was nominated by the Republicans for Secretary of State, his majority over Allan C. Beach, Democrat, being 1,875. In 1881 his plurality for the same office was 13,022 over W. A. Purcell. In 1883 Gen. Carr was re-elected for the third time by a plurality of 16,583, and had the distinction of running 30,000 ahead of his ticket, the Democrats electing the other four State officers by an average of 15,000.

It was this set of State officers which had, as the State Board of Canvassers, to pass upon the returns for Presidential Electors. The result was very close, and Gen. Carr was asked what he intended to do. He replied: "If Mr. Cleveland has a plurality, large or small, he will get it. The same is true of the other candidates; no matter whether friend or foe, with me he is to have justice."

In 1885 Gen. Carr went on the Republican ticket again, this time for Lieutenant Governor, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. Gen. Carr was brought up a Roman Catholic, but when about middle age, he went into the Masonic fraternity, and was advanced to the highest orders, including the Knights Templar degree. When he ran for office some fanatics raised a cry against him that he was a deserter from his Church, and his enemies even went so far as to get out insulting posters and have them stuck up on fences. These were printed in black, with a large red cross in the centre. Gen. Carr was most liberal in his religious views, but, because of these politico-religious attacks, many votes were lost to him when he last ran for public office. After his retirement from public life he lived quietly. He submitted to several painful operations for removal of cancer from the cheek, which disease finally caused his death.

At the time the State militia was reorganized by the retiring of the superfluous officers of divisions and forming the guard into five brigades, Gen. Carr was in command of the Third Division. This included all the military organizations of the State in the territory extending from Spuyten Duyvil to Canada and from the Hudson to Syracuse.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Frank L. Dubois.

Medical Inspector Frank L. Dubois of the United States Navy, stationed at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., died suddenly yesterday from the effcts of an apoplectic shock. He was fifty-seven years old.

He was appointed from Pennsylvania, entered the navy as Assistant Surgeon on May 22, 1862, was promoted to Passed Assistant Surgeon Oct. 30 1865, made Surgeon Feb. 20, 1870, and Medical Inspector Sept. 12, 1888. His first duty was at the Washington Navy Yard, from June to September, 1862. While there he volunteered for extra duty with the army, after the second battle of Bull Run, and was present at the battle of Chantilly, narrowly escaping capture.

He next did service on the steamer Tioga, on blockade duty. The crew contracted yellow fever, and Dr. Dubois nearly died from it. On his recovery he went to the Mississippi squadron, where he remained until the close of the war. He went to Panama in 1866 in charge of medical stores. He was on the storeship Fredonia, which was wrecked by an earthquake and tidal wave at Arica in 1868, Dr. Dubois being one of the five persons saved from the wreck.

He afterward was stationed at the naval hospital in Chelsea; was on the Dictator and hospital ship Pawnee, at Key West, from 1871 to 1874; was on the steamer Michigan on the great lakes from 1874 to 1877; was on the European station from 1877 to 1881; was a member of the Examining Board from 1881 to 1884; was on the Galena from 1884 to 1887; was at Portsmouth Yard from 1888 to 1891; was on the European station from 1891 to 1894, and was ordered to the Portsmouth Yard about three months ago. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

John P. Zane.

John P. Zane, one of the best-known men in Northern Pennsylvania, died at his home, on Congress Street, Bradford, Saturday. He was born in Bridgeport, N. J., in 1826. His ancestors were among the pioneers of New-Jersey. He caught the gold fever in 1851 and went to California by way of the isthmus. His life on the coast at this period was a stirring one.

He was a member of the Vigilantes when John W. Geary, afterward Mayor of San Francisco, and Governor of Pennsylvania, was the grand organizer. Mr. Zane was a delegate from California to the Republican National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and in July, 1861, Lincoln appointed him Appraiser of the Port of San Francisco. Soon after assuming his official duties he ascertained that the French importers of wine were sending cargoes of wine into this country falsely labeled, and cheating the Government out of thousands of dollars. He promptly put a stop to this and raised a storm of opposition from the importers. They charged that Mr. Zane used wines belonging to the Government to influence voters in the Legislature, and wanted him removed.

Mr. Zane's reply to this charge greatly amused the President. It was that the Appraiser was required by law to sample all wines invoiced. Not being a judge of wine himself, he delegated that duty to some one else, and he knew of no one so capable of judging as the members of the Legislature. Lincoln declined to remove him.

Mr. Zane received the first charter for a street railway granted by the California Legislature, and built the first street railway in San Francisco He came East in the interests of the road, and at that time the oil business attracted his attention. He was well pleased with it, and has since been an oil producer. He went to Bradford in 1877.

Mrs. Marion Beck Bathgate.

Mrs. Marion Beck Bathgate, who was buried in Woodlawn yesterday, was an owner of the great Beck Bathgate estate, in the upper section of the city. The Becks were dry goods merchants and purchased an immense tract of land. The founder of the Bathgate fortunes was a farmer who worked for Gouverneur Morris and accepted a large piece of the latter's property in lieu of wages. The two families were united in marriage, and the estates were consolidated. Most of the Bathgate estate is now included in Crotona Park. The city is endeavoring to acquire two additional acres of this estate and the heirs are resisting proceedings in condemnation because the city, if successful, will take a portion of the old family mansion.

John Steele Tuttle.

John Steele Tuttle, a retired hide and leather merchant, died Saturday at his home, 50 West Twenty-fifth Street, after an illness of only two days. He was born in Windham, Greene County, this State, Aug. 15, 1811. When a young man he came to this city and engaged in the hide and leather business in Gold Street with Jacob Van Wagnen, who is still living. For a number of years Mr. Tuttle lived in Stapleton, S. I., and was a Vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church there. When he removed to this city he was identified with Trinity Church Mr. Tuttle was a member of the Fleetwood Driving Club. His brother, George W. Tuttle of Bath, N. Y., and a daughter, Mrs. John Stout, survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Philip Collins, known by politicians throughout Pennsylvania as "Phil" Collins, died at his home, in Ebensburg, Sunday night, aged seventy-four years. He was noted as a railroad contractor, having been associated with his brother, Thomas Collins of Bellefonte, in the construction of railroads for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other companies. The celebrated Sand Patch Tunnel, near Cumberland, was one of their greatest and most successful undertakings, many prominent contractors having lost fortunes in attempts to build it. Both "Phil" and "Tom," as they were familiarly known, lost their great fortunes in the Brazilian Government railroad contract enterprise, which utterly collapsed as a result of the Government's failure to raise the money. They were not long in recovering much of their lost ground, however, Phil dying in comfortable circumstances, and his brother now being regarded as a very wealthy man.

—Major William H. H. Comstock of New-London, Conn., died yesterday at the age of seventy-six. He was a direct descendant of John Comstock, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Connecticut. Major Comstock was for many years a Director of the New-London City National Bank. He served as Paymaster General of the State under Gov. Bissell in 1847. He represented East Lyme in the State Legislature in 1848, and was elected to the Senate in 1854, being one of the six senior Senators selected to serve as members of the corporation of Yale College. He was Postmaster of East Lyme under Presidents Fillmore and Lincoln.

—Samuel Dana Horton of Ohio, a prominent bimetallist, died Saturday at the Garfield Hospital, Washington, of Bright's disease. He was fifty-two years old and was born at Pomeroy, Ohio. He was a delegate to the Paris Monetary Conference.

—Gen. Oscar W. Sterl, Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment in the war, died suddenly at his home, in Rutland, Vt., Saturday.

—Charles W. Foster died Saturday at his home in Red Bank, N. J. He was a humorous writer and contributed to several New-York weekly papers..

Schaefer Not Expected to Live.

Adolphe Schaefer, who shot himself in Central Park, near McGowan's Pass Tavern, Friday night, and who would say nothing about himself beyond giving his name, is not expected to live. He was delirious, it was said at the Manhattan Hospital yesterday, and inflammation had set in.

COLGATE & CO.'S 1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

Used by the best families.

MME. REJANE'S ARRIVAL

The French Comedienne and Her Company on La Champagne.

HER MEETING WITH REPORTERS

Seven-Year-Old Louise Grau a Charming Interpreter — Questions Forcefully Answered Without Words.

Mme. Rejane-Porel set foot yesterday among the people who have learned to expect much of the favorites of the Parisian theatregoers because of their acquaintance with her distinguished predecessors, Mme. Sara Bernhardt and Mlle. Jane Hading. On La Champagne, which arrived at her pier at 11 o'clock, were the members of the Paris Vaudeville Company, which has come here under the management of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau to produce "Mme. Sans Gêne" with the cast, the costumes, and the scenery used in the long run of 430 performances of Victorien Sardou's great comedy of the First Empire.

Mme. Rejane is the star of this company, and in the opinion of the boulevardiers of Paris she is the first comedienne "dans l'univers." She has proved her magnetism by keeping her hold upon a fickle public for nearly twenty years, and if that is not a measure of greatness then there is, after all, such a thing as the equality of all men.

Although Mme. Rejane will not appear behind the footlights at Abbey's Theatre until Wednesday night, she made her American début last night at the Gilsey House in a little one-act comedy called "L'Enfant Merveilleuse," in which Miss Louise Grau played the leading rôle and Mme. Rejane, M. Porel, her husband, and a score of newspaper men took secondary parts.

Soon after the arrival of La Champagne Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau sent word to the newspaper offices that Mr. Grau would meet any reporters who were assigned to interview Mme. Rejane at the Gilsey House at 7:30 o'clock and introduce them to the latest comer from the Parisian stage. The reporters kept the appointment, but Mr. Grau did not. The reporters waited an hour, and then decided to get along without the manager.

Not one of them could speak a word of French. It was understood that Mme. Rejane could not talk English. It was a dilemma. But what is a dilemma to a reporter? To twenty reporters a dilemma has no horns. A bellboy was sent up stairs to see if anybody in the Paris Vaudeville Company spoke English. The boy came back with the statement that he could not make anybody in the company understand what he wanted to know. Some of the reporters present had interviewed Mme. Bernhardt twice. The first time the great tragedienne fainted when she came into the presence of the assembled representatives of all the newspapers in New-York and some from other cities. The second time she came in with her pet tiger, which kept the reporters busy until Madame, the great actress, had let her beautiful blue eyes dwell for an instant on the scene, call the wandering and wayward beast to her side in a voice that could have soothed the savageness out of a tiger that had never seen the outside of a Bengal thicket, bow, and make her escape And that was a good story.

Clerk Shepard thought that Mlle. Paradise, Mme. Rejane's daughter's governess, spoke English, so sought her, but was as inaccessible as if she had been in the place of her name. Then Clerk Shepard volunteered to go up stairs and see if he could bring about an introduction. He smoothed the way to an entrance to Mme. Rejane's apartments. M. Porel met the reporters. There was a jumble of French, of English, of French-English, and English-French, and then everybody laughed and bowed and threw up both hands. In this medley, this prologue to the dainty little comedy which was to come later, the best of feeling was created.

The reporters inquired for Mr. Grau and for Mlle. Paradise. M. Porel inquired for several things or said several things—anyway, he talked a great deal and bowed a great deal and gesticulated a great deal. Finally he stuck his head out the door into the hall and addressed a young girl who was in the hallway with her governess. The conversation was in French. The young girl's round, happy face grew sober. Then she shook her head, negatively, at first slowly and indecisively. Then, as M. Porel became pleading, she shook it unmistakably. M. Porel shut the door and turned resignedly to the reporters. They looked at him resignedly, too. If the inevitable was to come, why, let it come, and that would be the end of it.

Just then the little girl threw open the door and bounded into the room. She chattered in French for a minute with M. Porel, and then turned to the reporters.

"I speak English. I will interpret for you."

From that moment Miss Louise Grau, seven years old, took on her capable little shoulders the very important leading rôle in the little comedy.

Mme. Rejane, hearing a babel of French and English, took heart, and advanced from her retirement in the next room. She was self-possessed and welcomed the reporters gracefully, and drew up chairs for them. The seats in the far end of the room were strewn with opera cloaks and other wraps belonging to the feminine part of Mme. Rejane's immediate company. In front of this line of brilliant coloring she seated herself—a charming picture. She was dressed in a gown of creamy figured cloth, with voluminous sleeves of green velvet. About the bottom of the skirt was an edging of sable. It was a rare gown, and it encompassed a rare woman—a woman of not more than average height. Her face was typical of the French, her reddish tawny hair worn loosely, her cheek bones perhaps a little too high and too prominent to be beautiful, her mouth too large to be pretty, her eyes too deep-set to ever be lost sight of. But what a face for expression! It changed every moment. And the laughter which bubbled on the slightest provocation was as infectious as laughter always is when it comes from the heart.

Mme. Rejane sank back in her chair, and the little interpreter stood beside her—both clever, both vivacious. Both talked with their eyes or their hands as well as with their voices.

The facts in Mme. Rejane's history and the plot and incidents of the play in which she is to appear were so well known that there was nothing to say about them.

The voyage? It was fair—like most voyages. The healthful appearance of the actress showed that it had agreed with her.

"She has not been here before, because she was afraid to come," interpreted the little comedienne.

"Of the voyage, or of the interview at the end of it?"

Mme. Rejane shrugged her shoulders and mimicked the attitude of one on a rolling ship.

"The voyage," little Louise said, after the actress had spoken. But no interpreter was needed. Pantomime is often more successful than speech.

It was not so bad being interviewed with such a teacher as little Louise, the actress said. And it was not so difficult talking with one with whom one could not talk when that person is possessed of the power of mimicry in so great a degree.

"What plays do you enjoy acting best?"

"Tout!"

Little Louise was unnecessary again. Anybody could see that Mme. Rejane loved her work. Her eyes sparkled as her hands made an emphatic and comprehensive gesture.

She displayed the greatest interest in the reception accorded to other French actresses and to Duse. She asked what M. Febvre had said about American actors. In Paris, she said, the people of the stage were not given to talking about each other's histrionic abilities for the public, and therefore she declined to express an opinion of any of her contemporaries.

The reporter asked the stereotyped question, of course, and little Louise, the breeziest and most fin-de-siècle reporter that lives, put it into French:

"How do you like this country?"

"It is beautiful—but I have not seen much of it," answered the comedienne, with the laugh that carried conviction.

She told about her life—the incidents in it that gave Sardou the idea of the play of "Sans-Gene"—and of her career on the stage. But these facts have already been given to the readers of The New-York Times.

In everything she said she displayed a modesty and a charm that will go far to make her as much of a favorite here as she is in her own Paris.

When the interview was at an end, Mme. Rejane stood up beside little Louise and placed her hand lovingly on the child's head.

"We, together, we have been interviewed. But she is a little wonder, this child."

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

HIS EXPLANATION TOO REALISTIC

Crankshaw Shot McIsaacs While Telling How the Latter Pointed a Revolver at Him.

William McIsaacs, a printer, living in a lodging house kept by Theodore Zeltner at 549 Pearl Street, was accidentally shot by a fellow-boarder named John Crankshaw at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. McIsaacs was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the surgeons said last night that his condition was very serious.

Crankshaw was arrested and arraigned in the Tombs Court, where he was remanded to await the result of McIsaacs's injuries.

The men were bedfellows. McIsaacs came from Boston several months ago. Crankshaw has been living at the house for three years. He is a porter and packer employed by John H. Weimers of 153 Spring Street.

It is supposed that McIsaacs met some friends Saturday and had a good time with them. When he returned home at midnight he had a revolver, which he pointed at Crankshaw, and with which he also threatened to shoot the roof off the house. Crankshaw was badly frightened, and, after a great deal of persuasion, succeeded in getting the weapon away from his friend. Then they both went to bed and slept until yesterday morning.

When they arose, Crankshaw said he proposed taking the pistol down to the landlord for safe keeping. McIsaacs agreed that the idea was a good one, and they went down to the dining room in the best of spirits. The landlord was not in, and Crankshaw began to explain to McIsaacs how carelessly he behaved with the weapon the night before.

"Be careful," said McIsaacs, "for I'm afraid of pistols."

"Oh, it ain't loaded," replied Crankshaw, "and, moreover, I haven't got a 'skate' on like you had last night."

Both laughed at this, and Crankshaw pointed the revolver in the direction of McIsaacs. It exploded, and McIsaacs fell. When Landlord Zeltner ran into the room Crankshaw was holding the injured man in his arms, and both were explaining that it was accidental.

It was found that three chambers of the revolver were loaded.

SAID SHE TAUGHT TYPEWRITING

Police Investigated Mrs. Wheeler's Advertisement and Accuse Her of Keeping a Disorderly House.

There appeared in a morning newspaper several days last week an advertisement to the effect that Mrs. Catherine Wheeler taught young women typewriting at 106 West Sixty-first Street. "Take elevator, and ask for Mrs. Wheeler's flat, sixth floor," read the advertisement.

Police Captain Gallagher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station thought there was something strange about this "ad." He called the attention of his special men, Henry Lang and Frank Morris, to it, and suggested that they do a little investigating. The policemen found that Mrs. Wheeler, a very handsome widow, had taken the top suite of apartments in No. 106 last December.

The house is in a good neighborhood, and none but persons able to pay large rents can become tenants. Mrs. Wheeler appeared to be a refined, educated woman, and she experienced no difficulty in securing apartments. Her "pupils" were often seen on the elevators and in the upper corridors. They were well dressed.

The policemen made inquiries, and learned nothing in the slightest degree derogatory to the house or its inmates. They were not satisfied, however, and, on Thursday night, Morris followed the instructions of the advertisement, and called on Mrs. Wheeler. What he learned he imparted to Lang, and the following night he, too, made a professional visit.

Both policemen went to the Yorkville Court Saturday, and laid the result of their investigations before Police Justice Ryan, who issued a warrant for Mrs. Wheeler's arrest. The place was raided at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The police found in a suite of luxuriously-furnished apartments a number of typewriting machines scattered about, giving color to the advertisement. There were five young women present, but they admitted that they were not typewritists. Mrs. Wheeler said her regular pupils did not board with her. There were also present two well-known down-town brokers.

Mrs. Wheeler was arrested, together with Mrs. Blakely, her housekeeper, and all of the inmates. Mrs. Wheeler was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house. Police Justice Ryan, after listening to the evidence of Lang and Morris, committed Mrs. Wheeler in $500 bail to answer, and discharged the other defendants.

NEW BOROUGH ADVOCATES WIN

An Election That Settles the Standing of Pompton Lakes, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 24.—An exciting election was held yesterday in Pompton Township to determine the issue raised by residents of the wealthy Summer residence district, who objected to assuming debts contracted for the benefit of other districts in the township. The vote was close, and the advocates of the new borough of Pompton Lakes won by a vote of 69 to 52.

Taxpayers within the limits of the new borough have been assessed for road and poor taxes, though there are no paupers within their boundary, nor roads, excepting those under care of the county. To escape this taxation, a petition was prepared, and two weeks ago Judge Hopper signed an order requiring an election. The outside residents rallied in force against the new form of government, aided by the political influence of Cooper and Hewitt, the heaviest taxpayers in the township, who own hundreds of acres at Ridgewood. The borough party depended on sentiment aroused at mass meetings, while more modern ideas were resorted to by their opponents.

The election for Mayor and Board of Trustees will be held within two weeks.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 24.—The British freight steamer Bea Bellido, Capt. Young, which left Philadelphia in ballast yesterday for New-York, ran afoul of the Brigantine Shoal about 8 o'clock this afternoon and remained fast until 6 o'clock to-night, when she floated with a rising tide, having sustained but slight damage.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Mrs. John Scanggaard, twenty-four years old, will probably die as the result of the burns received while attending a masked ball at the South Side Turner Hall last night. Her costume was ignited by fire which was carried by one of the maskers, who was impersonating Mephistopheles.

Spring Hill, West Va., Feb. 24.—Miss Ella Brogan, a young girl, on her way home from a religious meeting, was run over by a train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road and ground to pieces. She was engaged to be married to a prominent man of Huntington, West Va.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 24.—Many cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria exist in the French and Farm Hill districts of this town. There have been four deaths. Strict quarantine regulations prevail.

COMING EVENTS.

—County Committee Anti-Tammany Democracy, meeting for organization, Lyceum Opera House, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—American Numismatic and Archæological Society, meeting Thursday evening in Academy of Music Building, 17 West Forty-third Street. Mr. Charles Pryer will read a paper on "Gun Money of James II., and the Causes of Its Issue," and Mr. Charles H. Wright will exhibit his collection of gun money.

LAST WEEK OF CONGRESS

Much Important Work to be Done Before Adjournment.

NO TIME TO BE THROWN AWAY

Ten of the Great Appropriation Bills Not Yet Disposed of — Disagreements Between the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The situation in the Senate to-day is not more critical than it has been in the closing days of previous short sessions of Congress. There will be time in which to dispose of all the pending appropriation bills unless a deliberate effort shall be made to defeat some of them. No such contingency is likely to arise. There is, however, no time to spare, for the business to be brought forward this week is of great importance and is bound to lead to debate that may run through day and night until the session shall end.

There are but three of the thirteen great appropriation bills that have received the approval of the Executive. Six are in conference, and in some of them radical points of difference between the two houses are involved. Chief among these matters in dispute is the Diplomatic bill, which carries the Senate appropriation of $500,000 for the commencement of the work of laying a cable between this country and the Hawaiian Islands. The House, by a formal vote, has refused to agree to this amendment, and the Senate, by a good majority, has directed its managers to insist upon it.

Some Senators are so impressed with the importance of this proposition that they say they are willing to permit the whole bill to fail rather than allow the amendment to be stricken out. On the other hand, Mr. Blackburn, one of the Senate conferrees, is authority for the statement that the President would veto the whole measure if this provision should be left in the bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill, which went to conference yesterday, will be a matter hard to manage, for the Senate has engrafted much new legislation upon it.

Four of the appropriation bills still remain to be acted upon. The Sundry Civil bill has been made the unfinished business for to-morrow morning This is one of the most important of the appropriation bills. The amendment reported by the Appropriations Committee, providing for the issue of Treasury certificates to meet the current expenses of the Treasury, will be antagonized by the silver men. Mr. Mills's proposed amendment, of which he has given notice, repealing authority for the issue of bonds in the future, will also be strongly opposed.

The Sundry Civil bill also contains the Senate amendment appropriating for the payment of the sugar bounty earned prior to the passage of the new tariff law, a matter involving an expenditure of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. This one item, it is thought, will furnish a stumbling block for the conference committee. The next bills in order will be the Legislative and Executive and the Naval Appropriation bills. The friends of the navy will endeavor to see to it that provision for the three battleships shall be permitted to remain in the bill. A majority of the Senate Appropriation Committee is said to be against the construction of the three battleships, and it may make a report to the Senate, reducing the number, and thus precipitate a fight. Advocates of the battleships will have the unanimous support of the Senate Naval Committee, which indorsed the bill as it passed the House.

Night sessions will be the order this week. The Senate will begin on Tuesday, when unobjected bills on the calendar will be taken up for action, there is a probability that on Saturday, March 2, the Senate may remain in session all night, taking a recess for a few hours only during the middle of the day on Sunday.

No programme has been arranged for the last week's business of the session of the Fifty-third Congress in the House of Representatives, and, in existing conditions, none can be outlined in advance. The General Deficiency Appropriation bill is still undisposed of, and the manager of that measure, Mr. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, is doubtless will contest with Chairman Heard of the Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia for the right of way to-morrow. Under the rules of the House, the District Committee is entitled to the day, but the exigencies of the session will probably induce the House to proceed with the Deficiency bill, yielding to the district another day, if it shall be desired by Mr. Heard and his committee.

Beginning with Tuesday, it will be in order in the House to move the suspension of the rules and the passage thereunder of any bill on the calendar at any time until the expiration of the session. But the rule can be made effective only by the co-operation of the Speaker, whose acquiescence must be secured before the member can be certain of getting recognition. So far Speaker Crisp appears to have made no promises in this regard. There is, of course, tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the Speaker and the Committee on Rules for orders to permit the consideration of special measures, but no agreement has been entered into with respect of these.

The indications are that with the exception of some private bills, for which consideration may be had by unanimous consent, no further legislation will be accomplished at this session save appropriation bills. Nearly all of these are now, or will be, in the course of the week, in conference, and the consideration of the reports upon these will occupy the greater portion of the week.

THROWING AWAY PUBLIC MONEY

Proposition to Pay Men Gratuities Out of the Treasury Funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Fifty-third Congress, that refused a short time ago to pass a resolution that would save the people of the United States $16,000,000 in interest in thirty years, seems likely to vote to-morrow to squander something like $150,000 in gratuities to its employes. If The Congressional Record of Saturday, setting forth in full the debate on the proposition to pay extra salaries and to pay individual clerks of members after the members have ceased to have any official existence, could be read by the people who have raised the money to be thus expended, it would create such a storm of indignation as would threaten every man who voted for the gratuities. No attention seems to have been given to the fact that the Treasury statements show that from day to day the expenditures are in excess of the receipts, and that they are likely to continue so until the income taxes shall begin to be received at the Treasury.

Mr. Tracey, who will not be a member of Congress after March 3, and Mr. Livingston, who will be a member of another Congress, have succeeded in Committee of the Whole in securing consent that every employe shall receive an extra month's salary, and there is a prospect that the annual clerks who will go out when the new Congress shall come in will get another extra month's pay for hanging on until the new Congress shall be organized. The allowance for the members' clerks does more for the clerks than the law will permit the members to do for themselves. There would be a howl of rage all over the country if a member of the Fifty-third Congress should vote to continue his salary for a month after the period for which he was elected. The law forbids it, and this may restrain the members who have voted to become disbursing officers from paying their clerks salaries to which they are not legally entitled.

That there is a gross impropriety in the business, to say the least, is apparent to everybody but the members of this Congress. The insensibility of the members was repeatedly illustrated in the debate. Mr. Dingley, who is a singularly just and liberal man, remonstrated to no purpose against the course the House was pursuing. Mr. Reed spoke briefly to encourage the idea of extending gratuities to everybody, including outside watchmen, who are in the employment and pay of the Interior Department, but who tried to "get in" on this wholesale distribution of the people's money. There were in opposition in the Committee of the Whole something like seventy members, who would not consent to the extravagant and wrongful squandering of the public money. If those seventy shall stand where they stood yesterday, and insist upon a roll call on the separate votes, which Mr. Dockery declared he would demand upon every case of extra pay, some of the cases involving the proposition to pay clerks not only an extra month's salary, but extra compensation in addition to the extra month's pay, the amendments unquestionable will be rejected.

A refusal to allow a vote would mean that the members were averse to have their positions illustrated and their names shown to the country as those of the members responsible for this waste. On former occasions opposing members have been induced to remain silent when the effort was made to secure the yea and nay vote. As a breach has been observed, that members who are extremely careful about their personal expenses indulge in this raid upon the taxpayers, for whom they have been chosen as representatives.

If this question was to be put to the people who have sweated and labored to raise the cash to be paid out, every member who is voting away money that is not his knows that the expression would be one of such prompt denunciation and disapproval that there would be no question about the error they had committed.

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RULES FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF LENT

They Were Read Yesterday in All the Roman Catholic Churches.

The regulations for the observance of Lent were read yesterday in all the Roman Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New-York. They are as follows:

"All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, or one meal, with the attendance of a modest collation in the evening.

"The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness,) the infirm, those who are attaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy or nursing infants, and those who are enfeebled by old age.

"The following dispensations are granted for the diocese by the authority of the Holy See: First—The use of flesh meat, as also of eggs and white meats, is permitted at every meal on the Sundays of Lent, and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with the exception of Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday. Second—The use of white meats is allowed every day in Lent at the evening collation, and also at the principal meal on the days on which the use of flesh meat is forbidden. Third—A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, can be taken in the mornings. Fourth—Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon it is lawful to invert the order and take a collation in the morning and dinner in the evening. Fifth—Drippings and lard may be used in the preparation of the kinds of food which are permitted. Sixth—On Sundays there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish cannot be used with flesh meat at the same meal at any time during Lent. Seventh—Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting can partake of flesh meat at every meal during the day when, by special indult, flesh meat is permitted at the principal meal."

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM RECEPTION

Recorder Goff Kissed the Little Pianiste, Freda Simonson.

The annual reception of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum opened at 11 o'clock yesterday in the asylum building, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets.

The building was crowded with the friends of the society, and when 5 o'clock arrived, so many visitors still remained to be received that the function was prolonged over an hour beyond the time set for closing.

Two of the most interested visitors during the day were Recorder Goff and Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. They were shown over the asylum by a committee of members of the society, and expressed approval of the arrangements and workings of the charity.

Commodore Gerry had his check book with him, and he filled out one of the blanks for $100 as a souvenir of his visit.

Entertainment was furnished for the visitors by the asylum's drum and fife corps and by Freda Simonson, the eleven-year-old pianiste, who was formerly with Patti, and is now traveling with Melba. She was rewarded by a kiss from Recorder Goff.

It is usual for the society's annual reception to be held on Washington's Birthday. As that fell upon a Friday this year, the ceremony was postponed to Sunday.

The Newark Press Club's New Officers.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Newark Press Club met at its rooms over Achtel Stetter's this afternoon, and, after Herman E. L. Beyer had declined to serve again as President, Charles J. Allen of The Evening News was elected to that post. The other officers chosen are: Vice President—Eugene W. Farrell, Orange Journal; Treasurer—Patrick J. Tansey, Catholic Ledger; Secretary—John L. O'Toole, Evening News; Executive Committee—T. E. Burke, A. B. Bailey, H. E. L. Beyer; Auditing Committee—R. E. Clarke, Louis T. Peale, W. R. Lord.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION IDEAS

CENSURE OF THE BILL TO FAVOR RECORDER GOFF TABLED.

Seventy's Committeeman Archibald Deprecated Action—Goff Served Workingmen — Street Railroad Bill Supported.

Municipal politics occupied much of the session of the Central Labor Union yesterday. Discussion was started by Delegate Bausch of the wood carvers, who introduced a resolution in regard to the bill increasing Recorder Goff's salary and giving him control over the Court of General Sessions.

In presenting the resolution, Delegate Bausch remarked that the Central Labor Union was opposed to monopoly of any kind, and this proposed monopoly by Mr. Goff was the worst kind of monopoly. He then read the following resolution:

Whereas, A measure has been introduced in the Legislature by which Recorder John W. Goff endeavors to obtain a complete monopoly of the patronage of the Court of General Sessions, and

Whereas, The electors of this county in electing the Hon. John W. Goff to his present position did not cast their ballots in his favor for the purpose of depriving his associate Judges of any or all rights previously enjoyed by them, and

Whereas, It is our firm and candid opinion that Judges Martine, Cowing, and Fitzgerald are men of irreproachable character, who will intelligently and faithfully distribute the patronage of their offices, and are well able to judge the efficiency of their subordinates, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of New-York enters a strenuous protest against this self

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LETTERS UNDER FOUR GEORGES

THE LITERATURE OF THE GEORGIAN ERA. By the late William Minto, Professor of English Literature and Logic in the University of Aberdeen. With a biographical introduction by Prof. William Knight. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Minto was Professor of English Literature and Logic in the University of Aberdeen when he wrote the lectures on "The Literature of the Georgian Age," which constitute the bulk of this volume. The lectures were not delivered, however, to the students of the university, but to a special audience brought together in Music Hall, Aberdeen, under the management of the local Examination Committee of the Lenotus Academicus. Addressing such an audience, the professor was under the necessity of treating his subject with greater detail than he would have employed in lecturing to persons who had made some study on their own accounts of the situation under consideration. He did not take it for granted that his classes knew anything worth knowing about the men and women who wrote in the times of the four Georges, and so he planned his lectures with the idea of making them a complete history of one of the most interesting periods of English literature. It is the judgment of Prof. Knight, his biographer, and of other English scholars, that he succeeded admirably in his undertaking, and that there is no other work to which persons wishing to acquire a knowledge of the literature of the Georgian Age may turn with equal assurance of securing what they crave.

Prof. Minto possessed to a wonderful degree that most admirable faculty of making everything clear to those whom he undertook to instruct. Prof. Knight says of him:

> He was supremely fortunate in being able to put himself into the exact position of his audience and thereby to carry them along with him. It is only another way of putting the same thing to say that in teaching he never forgot his own difficulties in student days in grappling with the subjects on hand, and in setting himself with all his might to remove these he was adopting the best plan of removing the difficulties of his hearers also.

No doubt the training which Prof. Minto underwent while he was engaged in newspaper work in London and in writing articles for the Encyclopaedia Britannica developed greatly his ability to analyze perfectly, to grasp intelligently, to estimate wisely, and to write with force and clearness. He was, moreover, a man of exceptional literary taste and his familiarity with all that was valuable in English literature surpassed that of most men with whom he came in contact. He died in his prime, in 1893. Had he lived ten years longer he probably would have made valuable contributions to the literature of his country.

The opening lecture of the series under notice is devoted chiefly to setting forth the circumstances in which the writers of the Georgian Age were placed. The Professor shows that for the first time since its beginning, English literature in the times of the Georges was self-sustaining, independent, and free. The Georges did next to nothing to encourage literature, because they cared nothing for it. This very fact is made the basis for a "material point of departure for a historical survey." It is interesting, Prof. Minto says, to see how literature prospered when it no longer was sunned by the royal countenance, and to note what new influences came in to compensate for the loss of the pensions, subsidies, and gratuities with which the Kings and Queens of earlier times favored the writers of prose and poetry.

From the time of Chaucer down to the accession of George I. almost every person who had amounted to anything as a writer had received direct encouragement from the Court. Now came a man to be King who hardly could speak an English sentence, and who took no interest whatever in English literature or any other literature, and at once the men of letters were left to their own resources. One would say at first thought that the effect of this sudden cessation of patronage must have been disastrous, or, to use Prof. Minto's simile, that it must have been like the withdrawal of the sun from the solar system, but such was not the case. "The centre of literary life and heat shifted"—that was all. Men wrote to please the people, instead of aiming everything to meet the tastes of the King and those about him, and so there was a gain in naturalness and a shedding of artificiality—an increase in independence, a broadening in spirit. There must have been some complaining for a time on the part of those who had mortgaged their quills to their sovereign, and no doubt some who had fared sumptuously were reduced to want; but in the end literature was the gainer by being put upon its feet and bidden to walk alone.

In subsequent lectures Prof. Minto takes up the great writers of his period and discusses their motives and methods and passes critical judgment upon their works. As might be expected, a good deal of attention is paid to Pope, two entire lectures being devoted to a discussion of his diversified works and his transitions in aim and manner. These lectures are extremely enjoyable because of the keen analysis they display and the cleverness with which they exhibit the causes and effects of those things which are most notable in Pope's writings and career. The same methods are employed in the lectures about Cowper, Wordsworth, Shelley, Campbell, Gray, Collins, Keats, Moore, Coleridge, Southey, and the other poets who made the Georgian age illustrious. Other lectures have to do with the novelists, the essayists, and the diarists, and show how each of these classes of writers sprang into existence and mark the causes through which they were developed.

In addition to the lectures, the volume contains three essays by Prof. Minto which he intended to include in a work to be entitled "Reconsiderations of Some Current Conceptions About Eminent Poets." Two of the essays relate to Pope, the third is entitled "The Historical Relationships of Burns." This last essay Prof. Minto regarded as "most distinctly the best thing" he ever had written. It is an extremely interesting discussion of the proposition that the peasant poet "owed everything to nature and nothing to books." This proposition the Professor shows to be both untrue and absurd.

ESSAYS FROM A HILLSIDE

FROM A NEW-ENGLAND HILLSIDE. Notes from Underledge. By William Potts. New-York and London: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This daintily-printed little volume is made up of letters originally published in the columns of The Springfield Republican, where they attracted attention among that large class of New-England readers who have a keen relish for philosophy and sentiment served up with affectionate observation and description of nature, and especially of nature as it is presented in rural New-England. The writer, though a Pennsylvanian by birth and a New-Yorker by a long career of activity in affairs public or financial, is by taste and intellectual sympathy essentially of the New-England type, and from his hillside, overlooking a wide and lovely valley in Central Connecticut, he writes with a distinct leaning to that view of things which Thoreau and Emerson and Whittier and Curtis have made familiar to us. He inclines more to the latter two than to the former, and his love of his surroundings is more sympathetic and less esoteric than that of the Concord school.

And he mingles with his frankly delightful talk of the flowers and the trees much equally frank talk of men and things. He has a keen interest in problems, and has evidently done his part in practical efforts at their solution. He has an affectionate interest in books, and his pages gleam with quotations, all of them worth making, most of them apt and bespeaking a taste at once catholic, delicate, and sound. He has his heroes, too, and writes of them with much feeling, sometimes with genuine eloquence, often with shrewd judgment, and always with sincerity and modesty. On the whole, it is a very attractive nature that these confiding essays disclose. They give the impression of good companionship, of warm sympathies, pure and refined tastes, and a constant and unconscious loyalty to the really best in life. We should say that they were the writing of one not accustomed to the occupation, not because they lack style, but because the style so obviously forms itself as they proceed, becoming firmer, lighter, and more decided and adequate toward the close.

ONE OF STEVENSON'S FREAKS

THE AMATEUR EMIGRANT. From the Clyde to Sandy Hook. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

It was a freak of Robert Louis Stevenson in the Summer of 1879 to cross the Atlantic from Glasgow to New-York in the steerage. His friends tried to dissuade him, and succeeded so far that he finally took passage in the second cabin, from which he had easy access to the foulest quarters of the steerage, and was soon chumming with the poor emigrants. A brass plate on a door in an obscure place proclaimed that he was still a "gentleman," instead of a mere "male," and he ate his meals from dishes of earthenware belonging to the ship; otherwise, there was no difference between him and the lowliest person in the steerage.

An account of his experiences was early published, and it included not only a description of his sea voyage, but much other matter relating to his overland journey and the trials and privations of an immigrant in the far West. Only the sea voyage, however, is republished in this attractive little volume, and, while it is all written in the ever-fresh and vivid manner of Stevenson, and is certainly worth preserving among his works, it is difficult to see what purpose it ever served or what moral end could possibly have been gained by the writer's self-inflicted privations. As a born artist, Stevenson was, in one sense, democratic. He heartily despised the pride of wealth and materialism in every form. As a student of character he could view with complacency, if not always with sympathy, the foibles and weaknesses of his fellow-travelers. No doubt he was honest in his expression of contempt for the superciliousness of the saloon passengers, who smiled and drew their dainty garments closer around them if by chance they passed Mr. Stevenson and his companions on deck, but to be addressed as "my man" by petty officers and to be taken by his chosen cronies for a mechanic, in spite of his soft, white hands, which they never seemed to notice, could not have been joyous experiences.

As a matter of fact, few men were more poorly equipped by nature for the task of sympathetically reporting to the world the miseries the emigrant must endure. His pictures of the steerage are not painted nearly as black as they might be by one who had set out to make a good story, without unjustifiable exaggeration, for the very first impression Stevenson obtained was not that the farm laborers and ruined mechanics and others who were going out to seek new lives in a strange land, were so badly fed, but that they denounced, in violent terms, the quality of food which he found palatable and wholesome. The wonder was not that the steerage provender was so poor, but that the British workingman was used to such good living. Most of the complaints, he felt, were perfectly sincere. Good pea soup and porridge were things that these stout fellows could not stomach, while the delicately nurtured poet asked for nothing better.

His shipmates, almost to a man, were convinced that all was up with the old country. The one cause of their poverty was the Government, and the only relief possible was a complete revolution, with the abolition of the Peerage, the Church, and the Army. This was the general view, though not a man on board had any clear idea of how it could be brought about.

As far as I saw, drink, idleness, and incompetency were the three great causes of emigration, and for all of them, and drink first and foremost, this trick of getting transported over seas appears to me the silliest means of cure. You cannot run away from a weakness; you must some time fight it out or perish, and if that be so, why not now, and where you stand?

Nevertheless, Mr. Stevenson mingled freely with his fellow-passengers.

> The steerage conquered me; I conformed more and more to the type of the place, not only in manner, but at heart, growing hostile to the officers and cabin passengers, who looked down upon me, and day by day greedier for small delicacies. Such was the result, as I fancy, of a diet of bread and butter, soup, and porridge. We think we have no sweet tooth as long as we are full to the brim of molasses; but a man must have sojourned in the workhouse before he boasts himself indifferent to dainties. Every evening, for instance, I was more and more preoccupied about our doubtful fare at tea. If it was delicate, my heart was much lightened; if it was but broken fish, I was proportionately downcast. The offer of a little jelly from a fellow-passenger, more provident than myself, caused a marked elevation in my spirits. And I would have gone to the ship's end and back again for an oyster or a chipped fruit.

He describes with much felicity of phrase and the quick, nervous forming of words into pictures, characteristic of his style, the daily routine on board, the discomforts, the sicknesses, the pastimes, which seem to have been vigorous, but almost joyless. He portrays a number of his fellow-passengers so that we feel that we know them well, and a less agreeable set of personages is to be found in no other book of Stevenson's. There is not one, not even the author's closest friend, Jones, for whom we can have any real liking, excepting a ragged young stowaway, who is willing to work.

Mr. Stevenson's freak carried him to a "hotel" in New-York, on West Street, where he stopped for thirty-six hours before proceeding westward. Think of the author of "Treasure Island" sharing a room over a bar on that unpleasant thoroughfare! The night after his arrival he determined to eat with Jones the best dinner to be had in New-York. They stopped people on the street to ask about dining places, and were always sent to cheap restaurants. Finally, they found a French table d'hote somewhere down town, and dined sumptuously.

LITERARY NOTES

—Eight additions have just been made to the series of Old South Leaflets, published by the Directors of the Old South Studies in History. They are as follows: Bradford's "Memoir of Elder Brewster," Bradford's "First Dialogue," Winthrop's "Conclusions for the Plantation in New-England," "New-England's First Fruits," 1643; John Eliot's "Indian Grammar Begun," John Cotton's "God's Promise to His Plantation," letters of Roger Williams to Winthrop, and Thomas Hooker's "Way of the Churches of New-England."

—Austin Dobson has written an introduction for a new edition of Goldsmith's translation of "The Memoirs of a Protestant Condemned to the Galleys of France," which will be issued by the Messrs. Dent of London. A facsimile reproduction will be given of Goldsmith's receipt for the payment he received for the translation. This has never before been published.

—Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, "The Story of Bessie Costrell," deals with an episode of village life in one of the English midland counties. The serial publication will be begun in the May number of The Cornhill Magazine.

—The Westminster Gazette says: "A good story is being told of two ladies, (Americans,) one of whom asked: 'What is that book, "Tribly," or something, that every one is talking about?' 'Oh,' said the other, 'I haven't read it, but I believe it's a story of English society written by a man named Moriah, and illustrated by a man named Whistler.'" This is a very good story, but the funniest thing about it now is that The Westminster Gazette should charge it to American ladies. As the story was originally told, these women were English.

—The story thus far told by Marion Crawford in his Century novel, "Casa Braccio," is true, except that the actual scene was not Italy, but South America. It is explained that the nun, who really escaped from a Carmelite convent with a Scotch surgeon, was the niece of a Bishop, and that a skeleton was placed in her bed, when it was fired, instead of a body, as Crawford states it.

—In London recently the sum of $70 was paid for the 1817 edition of Keats's "Poems" and $80 for "Endymion" and "Lamia" (1818 and 1820.) At the same sale Shelley's "Adonais" (1821) brought $61. First editions of Fielding's "Tom Jones" and "Amelia" went for $31, and Milton's "Paradise Regained" (1671) for $35. Thackeray's "Comic Tales and Sketches" went for $50.

—Laird & Lee of Chicago have ready a "Condensed Cyclopedia," which aims to give a comprehensive digest of history, biography, geography, science, and philosophy. It was compiled by Prof. C. M. Stevans. The volume is alphabetically arranged, and, while the type is small, it is remarkably clear; one reads it with facility. There are 384 pages. Crowded as it is with thousands of facts, it slips into almost any coat pocket. Another small handbook from the same house is "Conklin's Handy Manual of Useful Information." This work has been revised annually, and newly issued for several years. It comprises nearly 500 pages, and is announced to contain "a million facts."

—"The Source and Mode of Solar Energy," by I. W. Heysinger, is the most recent of the publications of the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. The theory presented by the author is that the true source of solar energy is not to be found in the sun itself, but in the potential energy of space. Investigation shows, the writer believes, that by means of this potential energy, all the celestial phenomena can be explained. There can be no grander problem than the solution of the one which has all to do with man's existence. To establish his theory Mr. Heysinger cites all the leading authorities. At the conclusion the Mosaic cosmogony is presented, and, in treating the Biblical creation, the differences between the beliefs of the Jews and the Egyptians are shown.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE SOURCE AND MODE OF SOLAR ENERGY THROUGHOUT THE UNIVERSE. By T. W. Heysinger, M. D. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

HIS EGYPTIAN WIFE. An Anglo-Egyptian Romance. By Hilton Hill. 12mo. New-York: Home Book Company. $1.

MILITARY CAREER OF NAPOLEON THE GREAT. An Account of the Remarkable Campaigns of the Man of Destiny. By Montgomery B. Gibbs. 12mo. Chicago: The Werner Company.

LATIN POETRY. Lectures Delivered in 1893 on the Percy Turnbull Memorial Foundation in Johns Hopkins University. By R. Y. Tyrrell. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

HALF A CENTURY WITH JUDGES AND LAWYERS. By Joseph A. Willard. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

STORIES OF THE FOOT HILLS. By Margaret Collier Graham. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE MOODS OF A SOUL. By Louis M. Elshemus. 24mo. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

THE ART OF CHESS. By James Mason. 12mo. London: Horace Cox.

DEUTSCHE GEDICHTE. Selected. With notes and an introduction. By Camillo von Klenze, Ph. D. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

UNCLE SAM'S CABINS. A story of American life. Looking forward a century. 12mo. New-York: The Mascot Publishing Company. 50 cents.

POPULAR SAYINGS DISSECTED. By A. Wallace. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

CAUGHT. A romance of three days. By George Douglas Tallman. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

FRAU HOLDE. Ein Gedicht von Rudolf Baumbach. With an introduction and notes by Laurence Forsiter. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

PETER SCHLEMIBLS WUNDERSAME. Geschichte von Adelbert von Chamisso. With introduction and notes. By Frank Vogel. With Cruikshank's illustrations. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK. With the text of the Constitution. By Orlando Leach. Revised Edition. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 35 cents.

A FRIENDLY JUDGMENT OBTAINED

Manager David Henderson's Method of Securing Protection.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A judgment by confession, for $4,015.29, was entered in the Superior Court yesterday, against David Henderson, manager of the Chicago Opera House and the Duquesne Theatre, Pittsburg, in favor of C. M. Jefferson. No execution was issued on the judgment, and it was said by W. A. Paulsen, the attorney in the matter, that the judgment was a friendly proceeding, begun for the protection of the theatrical manager's interests against certain claims which he holds to be unjust. Attorney Paulsen made the following statement:

> "David Henderson employed A. Steinau to come to Chicago to act as his manager. Two weeks' experience taught him that it was an unwise move, and in that two weeks Steinau got claims against Henderson amounting to several thousand dollars. His attempt to collect in Chicago was unsuccessful, and he has gone to Boston, where he has attached the extravaganza company in an effort to force Henderson into paying an absolutely unjust claim. This judgment is rendered simply in order that the first judgment may be in friendly hands, and does not mean any serious injury to Henderson, provided the Steinau claim can be properly settled."

Two Killed at a Crossing.

LINDEN, Ohio, Feb. 24.—This morning a west-bound freight ran into a double rig containing a party of young people on their way to church, killing two and probably fatally injuring two others of the party. The dead are Miss Allie Hunt, aged nineteen, and Miss Bessie Hunt, aged sixteen. The injured are Miss Margaret Hess, aged seventeen, badly hurt internally; Miss Louise Camp, aged nineteen, leg and arm broken, and Walter Briggs, the driver, slightly injured.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On La Champagne, from Havre.

A.—Mr. Aubrey.—B.—Col. Bailly Blanchard, Miss A. Barnes, E. K. Bennett, H. de Brieba, Mr. Besancon, Mrs. A. H. Beck, W. H. Brown, Mrs. Brown.—C.—Marquis de Castelane, Marquise de Castelane, Miss Courtillier, W. A. Coffin, Guiseppe Croce, Mr. Cuendet, Count Jean de Castelane, Mr. Courcelles, Mrs. Courcelles, Miss Crolo, Mr. Coulon, Mr. Candi, Mr. Costans, Mrs. Constanz.—D.—Mrs. Daray, Mr. Duquesne, Mrs. Duquesne, Mr. Dhobé, Mr. Duvelleroy, Miss Dauville, Miss Debotte.—E.—Mr. Ettennoul.—F.—Mr. Jarratt.—Mr. Ferronec, Mrs. Ferronec, Mr. Franklin, Mrs. de Fontenilliat.—G.—R. Gounot, N. S. Gannon, Mrs. Gannon, Mrs. E. Gerth, Mr. Gildés, Father Georges, Frank Glaenzer, Mrs. Glaenzer, Miss Glaenzer, the Rev. de Grizes.—H.—Mr. Henins, Luis N. Henriquez, Miss Amelia Henriquez, Miss Clara Henriquez, Miss Marie Henriquez, Max F. Hirzel, Miss M. S. L. Hachett.—J.—Mr. Jarratt.—K.—Miss M. Kenney, Mr. Kern, Mr. Koeller.—L.—Mr. Liebert, C. H. Ledez, Mr. Lumley, Mrs. Lumley, Gidore Lynnes, Mrs. Gidore Lynnes, J. Livierator, Jules Lemore, Henry Lévy, Miss Jane Lévy.—M.—Mrs. Mendy, Miss Miller, H. de Ste. Mareville, Mrs. Marchetti, Mr. Maury, Mrs. Maury, Mr. Mathys, Mrs. Martial, Mr. Midanl.—N.—Mr. Numes, Mrs. Numes, Miss Netza, Charles Noblé.—P.—Dr. J. C. Poissant, Miss D. de Peck, Paul Peltzer, Mr. Porel, Mrs. Réjane Porel, Miss Porel, Mr. Prevost.—R.—Mrs. Rambert.—S.—Sisters Clara, Marie Louise, Mathilde, Louise, Marie, Ana, Madeleine, Elisa, Anne Alexis, Esther Marie, Adele Henriette, Archange, Marie, Aline, Louisa, Celina, Bertile, Lucie, Florence, Florentine, Denise, Mrs. C. S. Smith, Mrs. Ferdinand Senault, John Stetson.—V.—Mr. Vedrines.—W.—Raphael Weill.—Y.—Gen. Young.—Z.—Miss Zoé.

POORLY-PAID STATESMEN

Why the State Legislators Want Free Transportation.

IT COSTS MONEY TO SERVE THE STATE

Expenses that Can Hardly Be Met Honestly on the Salary Provided by the New Constitution.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The undercurrent of feeling in the Legislature is unquestionably favorable to the passage of the Louis Marshall bill, which empowers the Secretary of State to issue certificates of transportation to certain State officials who are named. The only drawback to it is the apprehension of the legislators that the great public will condemn their action in the light of the adoption last Fall of a Constitution which specifically prohibits any transportation, telegraph, or telephone company from issuing gratuities or free passes to any State, county or municipal officer, who, by the same enactment, is also debarred from receiving any discrimination.

The daily murmurings against the Constitutional Convention delegates who inspired and voted for this prohibition at times reach the proportions of a swell of indignation. There are members of the Legislature who complain that the Constitutional Convention itself discriminated against the members of the Legislature when it cut off all their financial perquisites, increased the number of representatives in both houses, and nailed the salary of Senators and members to the Constitution at $1,500 a year.

Elon R. Brown of Watertown, of the Committee on Legislative Organizations, is the delegate against whom members of the present Legislature harbor the worst grievance. During the past week information has reached this city that at one time the convention was disposed to raise the salaries of the members of the Legislature to $3,000 a year, but that the plan was upset by the scheme that was eventually adopted—known as the Becker, Brown, Lincoln, and Nichols scheme—of increasing the representation of members to 50 in the Senate and 150 in the House.

To-day, on its present basis, the Legislature costs the State in salaries only $240,000 a year, $48,000 for the Senate and $192,000 for the House. On the basis of $3,000 a year, continuing the number of representatives as the Legislature is to-day, the expense account for salaries would simply have been doubled, or $480,000 in all. By maintaining the present salary of $1,500 the cost to the State with the increased number of representatives in both houses will reach $300,000, divided as follows: $75,000 for the Senate, and $225,000 for the House. A salary of $3,000 would have entailed upon the taxpayers a burden of $600,000, against $240,000 now. Between the multiplex arguments advanced for and against the general proposition as to whether the legislator should have an increase in salary or the people an increase in the number of their representation, the convention threw overboard the legislators whom they did not know—except by reputation—for the people whose good-will they were soliciting.

For the past decade the fact has been very apparent that each succeeding year brought to Albany legislative timber of steadily deteriorating quality. Even with its strongly diluted element of reform, this Legislature in intellectual and moral composition is not up to last year's. And the Legislature of 1894 was a shade inferior to that of 1893. It is a self-evident truth that in every Legislature men are found to whom the salary is as nothing, the expense of a campaign or of the session a mere bagatelle; who seek the nomination not for partisan effect or the election for glory, but as a political investment—as a means of utilizing their knowledge and experience for the benefit of corporations that will pay them their price. There are in this Legislature a number of men who belong to this school, as there are others who, in misguided zeal, imagine that by the weight of their own integrity and conscientiousness they will rip off the Statute Book all improper laws, and plant Utopian substitutes in their stead.

But the average legislator who represents a district in a big city cannot afford to go to the Legislature, live well, maintain his family at home and himself at the capital during the session, and pay his bills, on a salary of $1,500 a year, without being a thief—unless he is reinforced by patriotic sentiments or a private fortune. With the watering, next year, of the legislative stock, the chances of obtaining a better class of representatives are diminished, for every member who is elected this Fall will find his value has depreciated from 10 to 30 per cent. in comparison with the importance and influence of the average member who is serving this year. With the salary of $1,500 this condition of affairs is almost certain to bring to the halls of legislation a convocation of Cheap-John legislators.

Where the grievance of the average legislator now hurts the most is not alone in paying railway fare, but in the cost in telegraphing and telephoning. A certain Senator in one day last week expended $4.90 in telegraphing to certain persons in his district that, because of Washington's Birthday, a hearing on a certain bill had been postponed. "That money comes out of my own pocket," explained the Senator. "There is nothing in it, either. It was a question of having these gentlemen lose a day coming here, with the expense of transportation and hotel bills. You see, the business is purely official and public, not personal. Last year we had telegraph blanks, and were saved this expense."

The matter of answering correspondents also involves an expense that falls heavily upon the member or Senator, particularly if he represents a city district and is not fortunate enough to be Chairman of a big committee. Every year the mail of the average member increases. Prominent or veteran members are overwhelmed with the demands made upon their time, patience, and pocketbook by importuning constituents. The requests must of necessity be promptly met. It is not unusual for Senators, such as O'Connor, Cantor, Lexow, Parsons, Cogeshall, Mullins, and Reynolds to receive from 50 to 150 letters a day, with at least 75 per cent. of the correspondence requiring answers. To attend the daily sessions, afternoon meetings, and receive the scores of persons who are interested in pending or contemplated legislation, to entertain their constituents who visit them, leaves but scant time for correspondence. To answer personally every letter and conscientiously perform all the other duties of their office is a physical impossibility. It is necessary to employ a typewriter or a stenographer, the weekly expense of which can only be guaged by the amount of correspondence involved. This adds another drain upon the pocket of the member and reduces the bulk of his yearly stipend materially. "The time is coming," said a well-known Senator yesterday, "when some independent and courageous representative will offer a resolution authorizing the appointment of a stenographer for every Senator and one for every committee Chairman of the House, with twenty-five additional stenographers, to be divided by the Speaker among the remaining members of the Assembly."

"Any fair-minded person," said a member of Assembly from the western part of the State, "aware of the expense entailed upon us will know that the salary of $1,500, particularly under the new Constitution, is totally inadequate."

It is the recognition of these facts that is responsible for the strong undercurrent of sentiment in the Legislature in favor of the Louis Marshall Certificate of Transportation bill, although the moral fear of the more timid legislators may in the end defeat its passage.

***

Those National Guardsmen who by long experience and contact have come to recognize his many sterling and soldierly qualities will hear with pleasure that the Administration has concluded to continue Col. Joseph G. Story as Assistant Chief of Ordnance. It is no more than just to Gen. Thomas H. McGrath that the statement should be made that when the place was offered to him he not only declined on the ground that he was unwilling to succeed so valuable an officer as Col. Story had proved to be to the Guard, but made an eloquent plea for his old friend and companion in arms.

This administration, unless it is careful, is likely to become ridiculous by multiplying the number of staff officers of high rank, who will have nothing to do except wear their uniforms on state occasions and dance through life with the title of "Colonel." A number of the military departments whose chiefs never exercise the functions, and are unable to do so if called upon, as is well known, particularly to the rank and file of the guard, not content with the appointment of an assistant with the rank of Colonel, who assists his chief in the glorious occupation of how not to do it, have been burdened with another assitant, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In the meantime, the Inspector General's department, which is one of the three hardworked and one of the two competent military departments in the State, is staggering along under a force totally inadequate to maintain the department in a proper and successful manner.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Ryan vs. Ryan. 2—Walton vs. Brown.

Class III.—3—Wright vs. McBurney. 4—Weber vs. Huerstel.

Class IV.—5—Cochrane Carpet Company vs. Howells. 6—Clarkson vs. Pell. 7—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Rosen. 8—Patterson vs. Knapp. 9—Irwin vs. Auld. 10 Sherry vs. Sherry. 11.—Senn vs. Keicham. 12—La Fetra vs. Hopcraft.

Class VII.—13—Leopold vs. Fatman. 14—Goetschius vs. McGoldrick. 15—Schermerhorn vs. Fitch. 16—Schalow vs. Concordia Schutzen Bund.

Class VIII.—17—Fassette vs. Brown. 18—Goode vs. same. 19—Eldridge vs. Eldridge. 20—Delabarre vs. Silverman. 21—Peetsch vs. Minnick. 22—Cohn vs. same. 23—Sonn vs. same. 24—Kerr vs. same. 25—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 26—Rosenfeld vs. Phillipp. 27—Phillips vs. Dimon. 28—Niles vs. Billheimer. 29—Palmer vs. Beers. 30—Same vs. Matthews. 31—Same vs. Collins. 32—Same vs. Palladium Printing Company. 33—Same vs. Post-Express Printing Company. 34—De Freitas vs. Greenhow. 35—Same vs. Brown. 36—Same vs. Post-Express Printing Company. 37—Gerst vs. Smith. 38—Matter of Grant. 39—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company vs. Stevenson. 40—Rosenthal vs. Franklin. 41—Du Bois vs. Clark. 42—Bogt vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company. 43—McCarthy vs. Schasty. 44—Matter of New-York Oxygen Company. 45—Mellen vs. Mellen. 46—Arnoux vs. Campbell. 47—Spiess vs. Einstein. 48—Smith vs. Edwards. 49—Matter of Clark. 50—American Distributing Company vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 51—Dudos vs. Benmer. 52—Matter of Boscobel Avenue. 53—Molleson vs. Holden. 54—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Venner. 55—Belin vs. Harris. 56—Wolf vs. Richards. 57—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Seale. 58—People, &c., vs. Taylor. 59—Brown vs. Sheehy. 60—MacColl vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 61—Matter of Charles W. Tracy Company. 62—Cohen vs. Schelinsky. 63—Thorne vs. Sullivan. 64—N. K. Fairbank Company vs. Blaut. 65—Rodgers vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, (matter of Scammon.) 66—Meldon vs. Devlin. 67—Alexander vs. Thompson. 68—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Brady. 69—Berliner vs. Berliner. 70—Townsend vs. Cohen. 71—Spooner vs. Marks. 72—Grant vs. Chittenden. 73—Crall vs. Smith. 74—Heim vs. Christ. 75—Manland vs. L'Amoureux. 76—Lynds vs. Stuart.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

2537—Belrne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 90—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1145—Sulfoyle vs. Pierce. 1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 766—Reilly vs. Freeman. 450—George G. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1861—People ex rel. Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker. 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 945—Martin vs. Bernhard, 956—Smith vs. same. 1803—Cass vs. Hull. 1379—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman. 1387—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Spitz. 941—Brenauer vs. Hermann. 1070—Chapins vs. Sherry. 2010—Benson vs. Benson. 1468—Henmann vs. Silverblatt. 2574—Knauth vs. O'Brien. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 1256—Kent vs. Stevenson. 1350—Fortunato vs. Frank.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

984—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. British-American Association. 59—Cunningham vs. Judson. 741—Nathan vs. Krakower. 656—Elsas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2612—Duffy vs. Jeroloman. 2017—Ledere vs. Tribune Association. 2455—Blumenthal vs. Backer. 2568—Oriental Bank vs. Leeds. 2049—Stokes vs. La Montague. 5566—Blinn vs. The Mayor, &c. 4552—Higgins vs. Pierce. 2763—Adams vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5849—Altschuler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2765—Driggs vs. Dean. 2872—New-York Improved Real Estate Company vs. Geary. 2919—Ruppert vs. Williams.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2063.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 50—Foster vs. Wilshusen. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 14—Strickland vs. Phipps. 55—Odell vs. Belloni. 92—Meyers vs. Chase. 100—Wallace Muller Company vs. Valentine. 107—Langbein vs. Dackler. 64—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 3—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 17—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 24—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—Brandt vs. Alexander. 3—Ribble vs. Doyle.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 2448—Katz vs. Michaels. 535—Markowitz vs. Weinberger. 1320—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1319—Hankelman vs. Tinsley. 1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1331—Strobel vs. Wegener. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1387—Same vs. same. 1323—Hartmann vs. Lohdin. 1332—Righi vs. Levy. 1335—Jampole vs. Liebeskind. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1383—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1393—Crowley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1394—Turgerson vs. same. 846—Dieckerhoff vs. Heller. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1344—McNeary vs. Fitzgerald.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1398.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of—177—John Preiser, Catharine Duffy. 1020—Contested will of Mary L. Jones at 1:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Sarah A. Havemeyer, Abraham J. Post, John Nolan, Elizabeth Illig, John A. Cooley, Benjamin Stokes; at 2 P. M.—Maria A. Tenner, Amelia Helmken, Michael A. Nolan, Margaretha Schile.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. 1033—Contested will of Patrick Crowe.

CITY COURT—General Term—Ehrlich, C

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th Av-23d St—3:00—Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Country Sport.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Daughters of Eve.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Trocadero Vaudevilles.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:10—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Goldfische.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville Matinee Thursday.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Tristan and Isolde.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	11	16	3:30 P. M.	13	30
6 A. M.	8	15	6 P. M.	10	29
9 A. M.	7	20	9 P. M.	8	28
12 M.	10	25	12 P. M.	6	27

Average temperature yesterday.....23¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....9½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....29
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

ONE VIEW OF THE LOAN.

We give in another column of The Times this morning an article from The Economist of London, Feb. 16, on "The New United States Loan." It is interesting and instructive reading. It cannot be said to have had any serious immediate effect, for its purpose was to impress English investors with the opinion that the new bonds are practically "silver securities," and not worth more than a price which would make the net return from them 4 per cent.—that is to say, not worth more than par. In the face of this advice the bids for the bonds at 112½, at which they will yield substantially 3 per cent., were many times the total of the bonds offered, and there is a general belief that they will command a still higher price. The strongest point of The Economist is that when the Indian Government can borrow on a gold bond at 3 per cent. and has to pay 4 per cent. on a silver bond, "the case is identical" with that of the United States Government. As a matter of fact, investors have taken a different view, and that, for the present, settles it.

Moreover, the argument of The Economist, though we do not question its good faith, is based on a statement which is not accurate. It remarks: "The syndicate have said, in effect, 'There are two kinds of current coin, gold and silver; if you will undertake to pay us in gold, we will lend you the money you wish at 3 per cent., but if you desire to have the option of paying us principal and interest in either gold or silver, as you choose, then we will charge you 4 per cent.' To this the answer of the Legislature is: 'We will not undertake to pay in gold,' and the loan consequently is being made on practically a silver basis." This represents our Government as desiring an "option" to pay in silver or in gold. No such option was asked or taken. It is not pretended that the Executive ever questioned that the bonds offered would be paid in gold and in gold only. That has been the unvarying practice since United States bonds were issued, whatever party was in power, and no suggestion to the contrary has ever been made by any President or any Secretary of the Treasury. There was a colorable doubt whether the bonds were not payable in silver, and Congress was asked to make them explicitly payable in gold. It declined, but unquestionably a large proportion of those who voted in the negative did so on the ground that no declaration was necessary and that the bonds were payable and would and must be paid in gold. In other words, many members of Congress refused to admit that a special undertaking was necessary. Nor does the payment of the bonds in gold depend alone on the fact that they are authorized by a law passed when gold alone was in use, or on the unbroken line of precedents since the foundation of the Government—though these would be ample. It rests also on the declaration by Congress in the Sherman act of 1890, and in the repeal of that act in 1893, that the parity of silver and gold in the United States should be maintained. That means and must mean that every creditor of the United States shall have gold for his dues if he wishes it, because the moment the Government itself refused to pay out gold and tried to pay out silver instead the parity would be destroyed.

We have called attention to this article and taken the trouble to point out its fallacious reasoning, not because of any present importance it has. It has none, and the investors of the great financial community in which The Economist has so high an authority have demonstrated how little value they attached to this reasoning. But it is worth noting that there is no other great nation of the world which is exposed to such fallacies regarding its credit, and that it is our own fault exclusively that we are so exposed. We have quibbled and dickered and dodged and compromised in so many ridiculous and cowardly ways in our political conventions and on the political side of our Congressional action that, in spite of the steady maintenance in practice of the most scrupulous good faith, the most unswerving loyalty to the very highest standard, we are still at the mercy of any ingenious critic who wishes to throw doubt or suspicion upon the obligations of our Government. And what have we to show for this long record of costly and absurd twisting and squirming? The existence in each of our great parties of a faction of wrong-headed zealots before whom the great majority of the people are helpless to carry out their honest convictions. How long shall we continue to submit to such discreditable and expensive domination of the many by the few?

THE APPELLATE DIVISION.

Gov. Morton has exercised with great wisdom and propriety his power under the revised Constitution to designate the Judges of the new appellate division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department. Under the judiciary system of the new Constitution these appointments are of great importance. If through favoritism or political influences the Governor had made mistakes the consequences would seriously have affected judicial procedure and the interests of litigants and the people. Gov. Morton has made no mistakes. It seems to us that he has in every case, at least in the case of the city Judges, made the wisest possible designation.

The designation of Judge Van Brunt as the Presiding Justice of the appellate division was a matter of course. His long service in General Term and his surpassing qualifications for the duty made his appointment inevitable. Next to him, probably every Judge or member of the bar who has given any attention to the matter has looked for the appointment of Judge George C. Barrett and Judge Edward Patterson. No appointments could have been more fit than those of these admirable and respected Judges. Judge O'Brien is already a member of the General Term, whom it would have been ungracious to displace, but only natural and proper to retain. Of the other Supreme Court Judges in this city, Judge Ingraham is doubtless the one best qualified for the appellate service. Judge Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, who has lately been assigned to service in the Extraordinary Term of Oyer and Terminer in this city, has won high standing among the Supreme Court Justices of the State by his judicial abilities and directness of mind and method. Judge Dwight of Auburn is not as well known in this city, but there can be no doubt of his worthiness to sit with the distinguished company to which the Governor has invited him.

A FLOOD OF SPECIAL BILLS.

There have been considerably over 900 bills introduced in the Assembly at Albany this session, and more than half that number in the Senate. Of this huge flood of proposed legislation a large part consists of special local bills, all sorts of tinkering with the affairs of cities and towns from one end of the State to the other.

Our new Constitution classified cities for the purpose of having legislation relating to them made general, so far as practicable. It would be practicable to make it almost wholly general, except for the petty schemes and jobs of politicians in different cities. We have three cities of the first class—New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo—and there is no reason why the forms and methods of administration should not be uniform for these cities and most legal requirements made applicable to all alike. So of the other classes of cities. It would be quite practicable to have them governed under general laws by leaving the control of purely local matters to local authorities, and making charter requirements the same for all cities of one class.

And yet hardly a general bill relating to cities has been introduced in either house, while there are innumerable special bills tinkering the charters of cities and doctoring the government of towns and villages. No means is provided for any proper sifting of this kind of legislation or even for publicity in its treatment. Members of the Legislature know little and care little about it, except such bills as may affect their own constituents and are favored or opposed by the local machines with which they are connected. Toward the end of the session a lot of these bills are generally put through by the familiar process of log-rolling, with little regard for their merits and little knowledge of what they are about.

This evil of special legislation has grown in spite of efforts to restrict it, and some rational system of dealing with it should be devised. It clogs the channels of legislation and incumbers the statute books with a vast mass of trivial matter. Moreover, it covers out of sight a great quantity of jobbery and petty partisan schemes and helps to degrade local government.

RECEIVERS AND COMBINATIONS.

The action taken on Thursday last by the receivers of the Whisky Trust and the distillers outside of the Trust (one excepted) raises an interesting question as to what the courts will or should allow receivers to do. It is announced that the receivers and certain persons controlling all except one of the distilleries outside of the Trust on that day "formed an ironclad association, which includes every distillery in the country of any importance, except the Indiana Distilling Company," and that this company will, in all probability, join the association this week. "It was decided," the report continues, "to raise the price of spirits to $1.24, an advance of 2 cents a gallon." The chief of the Whisky Trust's receivers, Gen. McNulta, declared that the purpose of the new combination was to regulate the output, prevent overproduction, and fix the price. There was appointed an Executive Committee, of which this receiver is Chairman, whose duty it will be to make the uniform price.

This, it will be observed, is virtually the formation of a new Trust, including both the old one, with its numerous distilleries, and those outside distilleries which have been competing with it. On Saturday, our dispatches say, all members of the new combination were notified by Receiver McNulta that the price would be advanced to $1.28 this week. Here is the telegram which he sent to them:

"Spirits will be quoted at $1.28 for the week beginning Monday, Feb. 25. Quotations given on Saturday of each week are for the week following. By order of the Executive Committee, John McNulta, Chairman."

When Receiver McNulta was asked, on Thursday last, "if he did not consider it rather unusual for a pool of the kind which had been formed to be entered into under the protection of the United States courts, he smiled," we are told, "and said it seemed a little anomalous at first thought," and then remarked that such action was required for the protection and benefit of the original Trust.

Now, it is well known that the common-law decisions of the courts for many years past have been uniform to the effect that such combinations are illegal and that the contracts or agreements by which they are made effective are null and void, so far as courts are concerned. Such have been the decisions of the courts in Illinois, the State in which this new combination was formed, and it will be rather surprising if the courts whose agent or representative Receiver McNulta is shall sanction or shall not disapprove his very prominent participation in the proceedings to which we have referred. It is tolerably clear that he not only participated, but that he was the leading and most influential actor in the formation of the new combination. Indeed, he is the Chairman of the combination's committee which fixes the uniform price, and by his orders the price of spirits throughout the country has already been increased twice.

It may be recalled that when the Maryland and the Pennsylvania Steel Companies fell into the hands of receivers it became necessary, in the opinion of the managers of the steel-rail combination, to change the terms of the agreements by which those companies were held as members of that combination, because the courts—whose representatives the receivers were—could not sanction contracts which have uniformly been declared to be contrary to public policy and unlawful. On that account there was substituted for the old agreements buying orders—given to the two companies by an agent of the combination—for a large quantity of rails, with provision that the person giving the order should forfeit a certain sum per ton if he should not take the rails, while the companies agreed to make no rails for other persons until these orders should be filled. In this way the inconvenient interference of the courts was avoided, and at the same time the competing power of the two companies was effectually controlled.

We are curious to see what will be the attitude of the courts toward Receiver McNulta's project.

RECORDS OVERLOOKED.

Some of our Republican contemporaries are trying to convince the cotton growers and wheat growers that the decline of the prices of wheat and cotton is due solely to the election of Mr. Cleveland and has been confined to the period which has elapsed since his inauguration. The Government's reports show that the annual average price of middling cotton in the New-York market, under the benign influence of a Republican Administration and the McKinley tariff, fell from 11.07 cents in 1890 to 8.60 cents in 1891 and 7.71 cents in 1892. Here is a decline of 30 per cent. which our Republican contemporaries—boasting, we notice, of their "accuracy"—have overlooked. The price has fallen since 1892, but how do they explain this fall of 30 per cent.? Was it due to the influence of Mr. Cleveland's Administration? The same reports say that the average annual price of wheat declined from $1.09 in 1891 to 90 cents in 1892 and 74 cents in 1893. All due to Mr. Cleveland's Administration, of course, and they will explain in the same way the fall of the price of corn from 70 cents in 1891 to 54 cents in 1892 and 50 cents in 1893, and the decline in the case of Bessemer pig iron from $18.85 in 1890 to $15.95 in 1891, $14.37 in 1892, and $12.87 in 1893.

We have been waiting to hear them tell the people of Florida and Georgia, who have recently suffered so much loss by reason of the severe weather, that the cold wave which blasted their growing crops was due to the influence of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and we shall be disappointed if they do not solemnly say so before the month is out.

DR. VAN DYKE.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke is clearly of that class of clergymen who believe with the great apostle that their "field is the world," and that the law of God applies to the affairs of men, to their conduct individually and collectively, and not to their doctrines alone. Yesterday, in preaching a sermon on the occasion of the religious celebration of the birthday of Washington, he did not content himself with a eulogy on the character of the great patriot, but he pointed out the work that presents itself for the patriotism of to-day to be performed in the spirit that made the life of Washington so memorable. He directed the mind and conscience of his hearers particularly to that sordid greed in politics which makes of the public business of the country, the State, the city, only an opportunity for personal or partisan advantage; which treats official place as the object and reward of selfish strife; which ignores the trust assumed and the obligation imposed by a call to public station, and makes "spoils" of executive and legislative functions.

Naturally he found an illustration of what is worst and most offensive in this form of treason to the community in the past career and present schemes of Mr. Thomas C. Platt, and he did not hesitate to use that illustration. It will probably grieve the Republican "boss" to find how he is regarded by a man of Dr. Van Dyke's type. Mr. Platt's personal conception of what a clergyman should be and should do is directly the opposite of the Doctor's. If the ex-Senator could unbend from the intense seriousness with which his calling in life inspires him he would probably paraphrase the advice of the colored deacon to a new incumbent of a Southern pulpit. "If you want to succeed, you preach Him Crucified, and let dis vexed question of hencoops entirely alone!"

That was the lesson he sought to enforce in recently abandoning his pew in the church of another clergyman, and, had he a pew in the Brick Church, he would be apt to read a similar warning to Dr. Van Dyke. As he steers perfectly clear of religion in his politics, he sees no reason why the preachers should not steer clear of politics in their religion.

But the Doctor is right and the Senator is all wrong, and we are convinced that the sentiment of the really conscientious and God-fearing part of the community is with the former and not with the latter. Mr. Platt's notion of public life does not really prevail with the people. It has been allowed to go unrebuked, and he has been permitted to act on it with impunity only because the people have had other things to attend to or have been engaged in overturning the rule of other men who held the same notion and had the power to apply it to city and State affairs. Now that Mr. Platt is trying to take their place and to set up the same kind of vulgar and greedy control in the name of the Republican Party that they held in the name of the Democratic Party, the people will, if necessary, deal with him as they dealt with them.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

One of the main arguments in the Senate for the saddling of the cost of a Hawaiian cable upon the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was that it would rebuke the President. At least that seems to have been the determining consideration with some Senators. With others there was evidently a "business basis" for the proposition. But that the real arguments in its favor were not producible may be infallibly inferred from the lamentable lack of cogency in the arguments that were produced.

The House has now made an end of the whole preposterous scheme by striking out the appropriation. Mr. Hooker stated the case against the appropriation in a manner which is entirely conclusive, except to statesmen with private motives for public acts concealed about their persons. If there was need of this cable, he said, that need was a commercial demand which would have the effect of paying interest on the cost of laying the cable. A demand that did not amount to enough to justify men in subscribing their own money for its satisfaction did not justify them in voting the public money for that purpose.

With the extension of tranpacific trade, the time may come when a Pacific cable will be needed, and when Honolulu may be a link in the chain of communication. When that time arrives, the capitalists who believe in the cable will lay it without troubling Congress. Until that time arrives, any attempt to make the Treasury defray the cost of a cable to Hawaii alone is manifestly such a job as we have come to expect from the Senate of the United States.

TROLLEY GRADE CROSSINGS.

An incident which occurred in Newark on Saturday directs attention forcibly to one of the reasons why the crossing of steam railway tracks by trolley railway tracks at grade ought not to be permitted. We refer to it because in several States at this time the question whether the construction or the use of such grade crossings should be prevented by law is under consideration in Legislatures, and the trolley companies are on the wrong side of it.

A trolley car with a heavy load of passengers approached the tracks of the Pennsylvania Road at Market Street, in Newark, just before the time when the Washington express on that road, which makes no stop at the Market Street station, was due to pass the spot. It appears that the flagman's warning bell sounded just as the trolley car arrived at the crossing. The car went on to the crossing and stopped there. At that critical moment the electric current "gave out," leaving the car stalled on the Pennsylvania Company's rails, directly in the path of the approaching fast express. The Pennsylvania employés hastened to flag the coming train, and the trolley passengers, warned rather by the shouts of flagmen and the apparent fright of the helpless motorman than by any information directly given, pushed their way out of the threatened car, and as the last one stepped down the train came in sight. Seeing the flags, the engineer promptly sought by all the means at his command to stop his train, and did stop it when the locomotive was less than twenty feet from the stalled trolley car.

There should be a separation of grades at all places where trolley roads cross the lines of steam railways, and this separation should be positively required by law for the protection of passengers, both those who are carried in trolley cars and those who travel on the roads of steam railway companies. We suppose that, in case of collision, nine times out of ten the trolley passengers would be the only sufferers, but the steam train might be derailed and wrecked, and then the loss of life might be much greater.

Gen. Tracey ought to be ashamed of himself and do penance for his amendment to the Deficiency bill giving the House employés an extra month's pay. That is an old Republican vice, which Democrats have repeatedly condemned. At the end of a long session it is misappropriation of public funds. At the end of a short one it is plain, ordinary stealing.

A good many people will note with some surprise that Mr. Ward McAllister left an estate that, so far as now appears, amounted to only $10,000. If with no more money than that a somewhat widely recognized leadership in society can be won and for years maintained, not a few ideas regarding money as a social factor would seem to need revision.

To see in matter-of-fact news dispatches that a man who fought under Marco Bozzaris has just died at Salem inflicts a shock little less severe than would result in finding in an old Athenian Directory the business address of Theseus or Hercules. So long had Bozzaris posed majestic in the Sixth Reader and resounded through the schoolrooms on those days, always dreadful and dreaded, when "to speak a piece" was the duty of ambitious youth, that he surely had acquired the right never to have existed at all, and to remain a mythical and legendary figure, untroubled by the historic investigator and the general iconoclast. Now, no doubt, somebody will dig up his record and prove him to have been only a guerrilla of a rather scrubby sort, with but the slightest claims to apotheosis in reading-books or elsewhere. Really, the Salem man should have betaken himself to a wilderness when he felt death approaching, and there have confessed his secret to the unheeding stars alone, or else he should have been considerate enough to die in silence and leave his old commander's name safe among the mists that for years have magnified its proportions so splendidly and picturesquely.

LANDSCAPES AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

There was shown Saturday night at the Lotos Club a collection of work by American painters, consisting entirely of landscapes. The idea was a novel one, and the committee is to be congratulated on its selection and arrangement of the pictures. The attractive gallery of the club is comfortably filled with a sober, dignified, and very earnest lot of compositions, by the best of our painters, and the exhibition cannot fail to command much respect and attention.

Homer Martin, whose work is seen with too little frequency in these days, is represented by two excellent contributions, one of which, "Normandy Trees," stands out pre-eminently as an able, masterly piece of landscape painting. Mr. Martin has given to this work all of his best qualities, and the result is most satisfactory. A picture by the late A. H. Wyant, "Sunshine Through the Clouds," has all the charm of color, of simplicity, and of poetry that characterizes the work of this artist. The color is brilliant, and of the full strength of the palette; the delicacy of tone, the exquisite tenderness of the sky and distance, are painted with true artistic feeling. It is big, too, in every way, and full of light and air.

The three pictures by Mr. Ranger are recent work. They mark a decided advance. "Westchester Oaks" shows the possibilities of subject material near by, and is as good a motif as any one could possibly desire. Mr. Ranger, who sees nature very simply, has given here a vigorous, manly rendition of a bit of woodland that is powerful, attractive, and full of sentiment. In "The Elm" the composition is reminiscent of Claude, or Wilson perhaps, and yet with no suspicion of copy, but it is likely that in an intelligent study of the works of these masters, Mr. Ranger has tried to feel, if not to see, his nature with the same sympathetic eyes. Certainly he has produced dignified, able results.

Few men among our native painters have a more intelligent idea of the art of composition than has Carleton Wiggins. Here he shows himself at his best, in a canvas representing an approaching storm, with some sheep. There is not an unnecessary line or spot in the picture, and the effect and arrangement of his light and shade is admirable. Mr. Wiggins, however, has always more or less of a tendency to paint in too low a key, and not unfrequently drops into black tones. The only regret about this picture is that he did not give it the full power of his pigment, for one feels that in his highest light there were still many possibilities; nevertheless, this canvas must be considered one of the most successful of Mr. Wiggins's late work.

There are many examples by George Inness, notably "Spring Blossoms," which is the largest of the number and which is treated with much freedom and simplicity; but more attractive than these blossoms is a smaller canvas of late afternoon, with quiet, peaceful fields and sky, and cattle grazing, the whole composition subdued, refined, and harmonious. Mr. Dearth sends from Easthampton a stretch of sand dunes and distance, under a mellow evening sky, all the landscape bathed in a soft, violet tone, the gray, cool greens and the sand full of delicate dreamy color, so characteristic of the place. It is a picture to live with and to charm the student of nature. The art of Mr. Blakelock is not as fully appreciated as it should be, though, it must be confessed, he is uneven at times, but as a colorist, when at his best, no man surpasses him; he shows a fine work in this exhibition, full of his very personal characteristics of tone and quality, worthy of careful inspection.

Mr. Dewey sends an excellent canvas, as does Mr. Tryon, and Mr. Murphy has a familiar subject, broadly treated and as effective as ever. A sunset by Mr. Crane is one of his best efforts, and a wood interior by Mr. Shurtleff is painted with intimate knowledge of his subject. Walter Clark pushes steadily forward, as his two pictures here testify. Mr. Bogart sends two large canvases showing his keen appreciation of color, but lacking somewhat in the knowledge of landscape construction, a fault he will doubtless overcome in time. Mr. Parton has some apple blossoms, Mr. Platt a large, well-painted, but somewhat empty composition, and there is work by Leonard Ochtman, Horatio Walker, Charles A. Miller, and others.

Many of the pictures are from the collection of Mr. Evans, the Chairman of the Art Committee, whose interest in American art is well known. Other gentlemen who have loaned work are Frederic Bonner, Charles B. Dunn, J. M. Lichtenauer, H. N. Fraser, and F. R. Lawrence. On Monday and Tuesday, from 2 to 5 P. M., ladies will be admitted by card to view the collection.

ART NOTES.

—Eugene Fichel, the well-known French painter, died recently in Paris, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow, Mme. Jeanne Samson Fichel, is an artist of considerable ability, whose work is seen every year at the Salon.

—The first annual exhibition of the Society of Painters and Water Colors, of Holland, will open at the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co., on Fifth Avenue, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Sunday Night Concerts.

There were two concerts last night, one at the Metropolitan Opera House and the other at Carnegie Hall. Neither of them was of grave and important interest, but Mr. Damrosch's entertainment had the claim of interest because it introduced to the public one of his new singers. This was Mr. Nicolaus Rothmühl, tenor. He is to make his operatic début next Friday evening in "Lohengrin." Mr. Rothmühl is a typical German tenor. He has a hard, strong voice, of rough quality and baritone color. He sings with a method all too common among his countrymen. Its chief law seems to be to harden all the sinews and cartileges of the vocal apparatus, fill the lungs with air, and force the tone through. In spite of his bad method, Mr. Rothmühl sings in tune and with warmth. Perhaps he may appear to better advantage on the operatic stage.

Mme. Kutscherra, another member of Mr. Damrosch's company, has been heard here before. She sang Selika's air from the second act of "L'Africaine" excellently and deserved the hearty applause which she received. M. Ysaye played Mendelssohn's violin concerto superbly, especially the last movement, which was given with magnificent vigor and brilliancy.

At the Metropolitan Opera House Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila" was given in oratorio form. Signor Tamagno sang the music of Samson, Mme. Mantelli that of Dalila, Signor Campanari that of the High Priest, and M. Plancon that of Abimelech and the old Hebrew. The entire orchestra of the opera company and the chorus assisted. Signor Mancinelli conducted. There was nothing new in the performance. It went smoothly, except for a cold which troubled Mme. Mantelli. There was an audience of considerable size.

Will "Sleep Out" No More.

Last week a wandering Italian, who had been sentenced by some of our tender-hearted rural Justices of the Peace to a fortnight's imprisonment for the peculiar British crime of "sleeping out," came out of jail homeless and penniless, and, being unable to find shelter, deliberately stripped himself naked and lay down and froze to death.—London Truth.

Dr. Everett's Speech.

House of Representatives of the United States,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the report of my speech on the 22d of February before the New-York Southern Society in The New-York Tribune I am recorded as saying that "Washington is followed to-day by a man unworthy to succeed him." My words were, "not unworthy." Your own report gives a correct idea of what I said of Mr. Cleveland. It is unfortunate to leave out "not" from other sentences as well as the Commandments.

WILLIAM EVERETT.

WHAT COMPETENT JUDGES SAY

From The Bayonne (N. J.) Herald, Feb. 23.

The New-York Times is the best, cleanest, and most consistent Democratic paper in the metropolis. It is clean-cut, enterprising, and reliable. No idiosyncracies blot its fair pages; no conceit or self-adulation asserts its claims to two or more continents; no salacious suggestions, mendacity, or misrepresentation of men and officials disgust its intelligent readers. With a good circulation in its own vicinage, it is extending its way west and south, becoming a formidable rival to the more pretentious periodicals of its class. Success to The New-York Times!

From The Albany Drafted Men's Advocate.

The New-York Times is one of the best newspapers in the country. It is not sensational, and does not fill its columns with the details of revolting crimes. It is a clean paper—fit to go into all the families of the land. It is conservative in its views on public questions, and treats them with becoming fairness. Besides, it is edited with great ability in all its departments—in a word, it is a model newspaper.

From The La Plata (Md.) Crescent, Feb. 13.

The weekly issue of The Times is one of the very best of the metropolitan weeklies. We consider it the best of New-York papers.

JAPAN VIEWED IN A NEW LIGHT

Recent Events at Wei-Hai-Wei Prove the Reality of Her Growth.

The Japanese have exhibited at Wei-Hai-Wei not only the foresight which we now expect of them, the scientific knowledge and the power of adapting means to ends, but the kind of soldierlike resolution and fidelity to duty which we have all been deceived into believing to be qualities exclusively pertaining to Europeans. Any navy in Europe would, we fancy, be proud to have executed that second rush of the torpedo boats into the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, when the first one, though successful in blowing up one great iron-clad, had suffered so terribly under the Chinese fire, when a storm was blowing outside, and when the cold ought to have frozen the very hearts of men bred in a gentler climate than ours. The English would have written things, we think, about that crew which went on, though a Lieutenant and two men were frozen to death as they stood; and would have drawn auguries as to the continued vitality of the race from that exhibition of plucky endurance and of a fidelity to duty which withstood even death by torture.

If the Japanese Navy, which we see to be well armed, well provisioned, and well commanded, is manned by men of that temper, Japan, we may depend upon it, is not only a considerable sea power, but has in her the potentiality of becoming a very formidable one. She only needs more ships; and besides her capacity for building them for herself, she will shortly be in possession of a great sum of money with which to purchase more. Japan will get treasure out of China somehow, we may depend on that, even if the Manchus decide to go on fighting; and we doubt the stories of her approaching financial exhaustion. The country has been accumulating wealth for ages; it is all at the disposal of the State; and the people would bear for a time with an inconvertible paper currency just as readily as the Russians do.

The exhaustion of Japan, if exhaustion comes, will be in soldiers to fill the gaps in her regiments, and that will not greatly affect her fleet. It has occurred to ourselves repeatedly, without stopping our amazing acquisitions, or depriving us of our place among powers which could dispose of ten times as many trained soldiers. If the Japanese soldiers will fight like the Japanese sailors, as they may do, though the fact is not yet sufficiently proved, we do not see why Japan should be accounted weaker than Great Britain was when the peace of Amiens was broken. She has double the number of inhabitants, as strong a social organization, probably as large resources for the production of wealth, and soldiers and sailors who fight with the same tenacity. She has, too, a greater power of planning operations far in advance, and more unscrupulousness in regulating them solely by considerations of self-interest. Japan is, in fact, a power which, if not absolutely first-class, is first-class in its power of action, and which has arisen, suddenly and, as it were, with a leap, at the extremity of Asia.—The Spectator.

ONCE FAMOUS, NOW FORGOTTEN

A Jew Who Became a Bishop and Preached to an Empress.

Nobody who ever read "Monsieur, Madame, et Bébé," a most charming book by Gustav Droz, can have forgotten the long passage in which with lyrical enthusiasm he praises a priest's beautiful hands. This pen picture was drawn from life, and the once famous man who posed for it is still alive, as is learned from the following, which appears in The London News:

An Austrian clerical paper gives an interesting account of a man who, though once in the foreground of the most brilliant Court in Europe, and still living, has entirely disappeared from public notice. The writer saw him at M. de Lesseps's funeral—a pale, wizened little man, with snow-white hair and beard. This man was Bernard Bauer, for a long time a Bishop, father confessor to the Empress Eugénie, and a famous preacher. He pronounced the blessing on the Suez Canal. He is by birth a Jew and a Hungarian. He took part in the Vienna revolution, was publicly embraced for his bravery by Kossuth, then became a painter, and finally allowed Father Augustine, who was no other than the celebrated pianist, Hermann Cohen, to convert him to Catholicism.

As Father Maria Bernhard, he delivered his famous sermons in Paris, which the Empress attended. He was then particularly handsome, his pale face framed by a dark beard, his blue eyes full of expression. What was admired more than all else was the use he made of his delicate, beautifully-formed hands. The women raved over him, and he soon addressed all his sermons to them alone. The Empress named him her confessor, and to please her he was made a Bishop. He became so much the fashion that had he not defended himself he might have spent the twenty-four hours in the confessional. When the republic succeeded the empire he gave up his priesthood and has since quietly enjoyed life.

"Tests" Should Never Be Tested.

Sarah E. Titcomb lives in Boston and is writing a book on Spiritualism. These two facts must serve as her excuse for attending a "séance" given last Monday at the Exeter Temple in that city. There she had an experience which she thus records:

"We were told that a message was received from Bishop Brooks the previous Sunday at the temple, through the mediumship of Mr. Keeler, and that the signature was exactly like the signature in a certain letter of his that had been seen by the speaker. I saw this message after the service, and saw instantly that it was not Bishop Brooks's signature. I said nothing, but unconsciously shook my head. This was noticed by

LI HUNG CHANG'S POWERS

He Has Full Authority to Make Terms of Peace with Japan.

NO REFERENCE TO PEKIN NECESSARY

Ten of the Eleven Foreigners Who Were Captured at Wei-Hai-Wei Released On Giving Their Parole.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says the naval reports from Wei-Hai-Wei mention eleven foreigners who were captured with the island forts last surrendered by the Chinese. Ten of them swore to take no further part in the present war and were set free.

George Howie, the American who came to the East with a scheme to blow up Japanese vessels with submarine infernal machines, has been detained aboard the Japanese flagship pending the decision of his fate. The Japanese made a reservation as to Howie in the articles of capitulation. They are inclined to treat him severely, as he was let go on parole after his arrest aboard the steamer Sydney, yet lost no time in breaking his word and placing his services at the disposal of the Chinese.

The Japanese marines who were killed in the early torpedo attacks on the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei were buried with military honors. The Japanese reports speak highly of Admiral Ting, and the orders which he wrote, just before his suicide, to direct the course of his officers in completing the arrangements for the surrender.

The Central News correspondent in Hai-Cheng telegraphs under the date of Feb. 21 that Lieut. Gen. Katsura then reported that the Chinese force which formerly held Kyanwatsai had retreated to New Chwang. The Chinese forces at Lukungton and Sataitsu were about 5,000 strong, and had twelve guns. At Kungpeintas the Chinese had some 4,000 men. The garrisons of New Chwang and Yingkow seemed to have been decreased.

The Central News correspondent in Pekin says:

"High officials here express the hope that Li Hung Chang's appointment to be peace envoy will be acceptable to Japan. He will have full power to close the negotiations without referring matters to Pekin. The time and place of the negotiations have not been determined."

The Times's correspondent in Kobe says the Japanese are mobilizing another force in Hiroshima, probably for an expedition to Formosa.

FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

The Natives Engage the British Naval Force at Brass, Guinea.

LONDON, Feb 24.—It is reported that there has been severe fighting between the British naval force and the natives at Brass, Guinea, West Coast of Africa. A sailor who was on the war ship St. George telegraphed to his wife in Plymouth: "Big fight Brass Saturday. We are all right."

No details have been received, but it is known that the cruiser Barrosa and the gunboats Widgeon and Thrush, with the St. George, the flagship of the West African station, were near the Niger's mouth at the end of the week.

It is reported at Plymouth that Sir Claude MacDonald, British Agent in the Niger region, and the officer commanding the British force, were wounded severely. The natives, it is said, were put to flight, after suffering heavy losses.

THE ARMENIAN INQUIRY.

Doubt Thrown on the Evidence of a Witness Before the Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily Graphic has this dispatch, dated at Constantinople on the 21st:

"Among the witnesses before the Commission of Inquiry at Moosh was a man who showed the delegates the wounds which, he said, the Turkish soldiers had inflicted with their bayonets. The Turkish military surgeons deposed that the scars were left by burns. In view of the conflict of evidence, the Commissioners urged that the wounds be examined by a surgeon without official relations to the Government."

BARRED OUT OF FRANCE NOW.

A Cabinet Order Forbidding the Import of American Cattle.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day M. Gadaud, Minister of Agriculture, made an order in Council forbidding the importation of American cattle into France on account of the Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia with which they are alleged to be affected.

This order is undoubtedly the outcome of the persistent protectionist agitation in the rural districts of the north of France. Ever since the new Cabinet entered office M. Gadaud has been besieged by Agrarian deputations and petitioners.

LEFT SINKING AT SEA.

An American Schooner Abandoned by Her Crew in Midocean.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The American schooner John C. Sweeney, Capt. Edwards, from Charleston, S. C., Feb. 4, for Alexandria, Va., was abandoned at sea Feb. 10, in latitude 33° north, longitude 75° west. She was in a sinking condition.

The schooner John C. Sweeney, reported to-night from London as abandoned at sea, was owned by R. Winsmore of Philadelphia, (her home port.) She is a three-master, and was built at Cooper's Point, N. J., in 1875. She is 377 tons net, 130 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 9 feet deep.

ALLEGED CURE FOR INSANITY.

Prof. Wagner Describes It to the Medical Society of Vienna.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says:

"Prof. Wagner of Vienna University expounded a cure for insanity to the Medical Society yesterday. He injected Koch's tuberculine, causing a fever, after which the insanity diminished. He repeated the treatment a few times, each injection lessening the insanity, until eventually it vanished."

A Great Tax Reform in Egypt.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Ministry has approved the proposal submitted by the Khédive's English financial adviser, Sir Elwin Palmer, to reclassify the lands. This will be the greatest reform ever undertaken in Egypt. Eventually it will equalize all land taxes. At present the land belonging to the wealthy families is assessed much under its value, and the land of others is overtaxed.

His Resignation Accepted.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Freiherr von Schele, Governor of German East Africa. Schele said he could not serve longer if Dr. Keyser should be kept at the head of the Colonial Office.

Fire in a Dresden Palace.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Fire destroyed part of Prince Friedrich August's palace in Dresden to-day. The whole collection of curios which he brought back from his Eastern travels was ruined.

From the Sultan to the Emperor.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Chakir Pasha will arrive here from Constantinople to-morrow with a fine Damascus blade sent by the Sultan to the German Emperor.

Lord Rosebery Improving.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lord Rosebery, who is suffering from influenza, had a bad night, but was better at noon, and this evening is improving slowly.

MILITARY TACTICS IN SCHOOLS

Progress of the Movement — Gen. McMahon Thinks the State Legislature Will Pass His Bill.

The Advisory Council on Military Drill in the Public Schools met Saturday night at the Grand Central Palace and heard reports from the various sub-committees on the matter.

Reports were also submitted from a large number of the schools as to the progress being made by teachers and pupils in learning military evolutions. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, who has introduced a bill in the State Senate in favor of giving support, financial and otherwise, for military instruction in the schools, was on hand to cheer the council with hopes of its becoming a law in the near future.

School Commissioner J. A. Goulden, President of the council, presided.

There was a grand showing on the part of the School Principals, most of whom appeared, either in person or by proxy, and the Grand Army Commanders in the council were present almost in full strength. Only one of the Ward Trustees put in an appearance.

Charles C. Wehrum, in reporting progress for the committee on securing United States Army officers to supervise the work in the schools, advised the council to concentrate all its efforts on the bill if it wished to have it become law. He had not any great fear for it, for its only opponents are single-tax men. He announced that a letter had been received from United States Senator David B. Hill expressing hearty approval of the scheme.

The reports from the schools showed that in a very large number from three to five companies, are already being instructed in military tactics, while in some, as many as 800 boys are quite efficient in drill. Grammar School No. 3 has 600 boys under instruction, No. 58 has five companies, and a qualified instructor for each company; No. 36 has a battalion fully trained, after a course of four years; School 86 has 800, and in a few weeks expects to be able to boast of a full regiment, 1,000 strong.

The teachers generally reported great enthusiasm in the matter, not only on behalf of the boys, but of their parents, and they are determined themselves to attend a school for officers, placed at their disposal by E. H. Boyer, Secretary of the council.

Gen. McMahon said that his bill was referred to the Finance Committee because it carried an appropriation. He had very little doubt of its being passed. He believed, however, it behooved all to interest themselves, so as to insure its passage through the Assembly. He did not mean that they should get up petitions or anything of that kind, because such things are, as a rule, unheeded; but every man who has a friend in the Assembly or knows anybody there should write to him and have him support the measure. He had not yet heard anybody say anything against it. He said there had been no movement calculated to do more good or be of more advantage to the country than this one to have the school children trained to the use of arms. He was sure that the Finance Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means would report the measure favorably.

Ex-Commissioner Bell, Gen. George Wingate, and Commander Shotts also spoke.

FAVOR AMENDED INSANITY LAWS

Members of the Medico-Legal Society Discuss Lawyer Bach's Provision.

The Executive Committee of the Medico-Legal Society dined Saturday night at Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street. They discussed Lawyer Albert Bach's proposed amendment to the present insane law of the State.

Lawyer Bach thinks the present law should be amended so that a person alleged to be insane may get a preliminary hearing and a second hearing after five days before a jury or commission, at the option of the Judge of a court of record.

Clark Bell was the strongest advocate of the proposed change. He said: "There is a well-defined distrust in the masses against the present system of committing insane persons on the certificates of two physicians of three years' standing or more, and it leaks out in various charges against different institutions. It is an infamous thing that the medical profession should be called upon to certify persons into an insane asylum, and it would be to their honor to take off such responsibility. It makes them liable to suits. Even English physicians are often mulcted, though the English law has no such monstrous provisions as our own laws.

"Why, physicians can send to asylums men whom they haven't even seen. It is very easy to get into an asylum, but mighty hard to get out. If you get a habeas corpus for any man in an asylum, it seems to be considered a reflection on the institute by the managers, and arrays them against the person interested. The late Dr. P. Smith assured me that it was comparatively easy for designing persons to put sane people into insane asylums. Mr. Bach's proposed amendment would do away with most of the abuses."

Ex-Surrogate Ransom said that a man's sanity or insanity ought to be left, as now, to physicians, but that, instead of being physicians of three years' standing, ten to fifteen years' practice should be required.

Dr. Parsons, formerly Superintendent of the insane department on Blackwell's Island; Dr. Porter of Bridgeport, Jacob F. Miller, ex-Judge Hardin of Georgia, ex-Judge Daly, and ex-Coroner Ellinger also spoke.

MORE THAN THREE DECADES REMEMBERED

Jubilee Services at the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Forty-fourth Street Methodist Church celebrated its thirty-first anniversary yesterday in jubilee services.

The first service occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning at a class meeting led by C. H. Van Aekin, where were told the experiences of the older members of the class. Many interesting incidents connected with the history of the church were related.

Later, an anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. C. W. Williams, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Church. He selected as his text the theme, "The Partakers of the Holy Ghost." In his sermon, the Rev. Mr. Williams showed the importance of spiritual power for the works of Christ and the word of God.

In the afternoon a jubilee service was held by the children of the Sunday school, led by the Superintendent, V. B. Ferris. Mr. Ferris told the children of the Sabbath school since he first became its Superintendent, twenty-three years ago.

In the evening Bishop Andrews, the presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church for this section, preached an appropriate sermon.

The services were all under the supervision of the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Brush. He reported that the congregation was growing, both spiritually and numerically, and that the church had reason to be proud of its thirty-first anniversary.

OLD MRS. RAHM TERRIBLY BURNED

Neighbors Found Her on the Bed Enveloped in Flames.

Mrs. Catharine Rahm, an aged widow, who has been a great care to her son Frederick, with whom she lived at 19 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was severely burned yesterday, and at St. Peter's Hospital it is said her injuries will prove fatal.

Mrs. Rahm lived on the third floor of the Fourth Street house. Her son is in the butter business at 232 Hoyt Street. He went out at 9 o'clock, and shortly after the people on the second floor heard piercing screams from above. they hastened up stairs, broke open a locked door, and found Mrs. Rahm lying on the bed enveloped in flames.

The fire was put out, and Mrs. Rahm was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

There, suffering the most excruciating pain, she told her son that in her weakness she had staggered near the fire, and her clothing was soon in flames. The pain became so intense that she fell on the floor, and then, in an effort to get up, she placed her hands upon the red hot stove. The inside of her hands were terribly burned.

Mrs. Rahm is seventy-six years old, and the surgeons were surprised that she had not at once succumbed to her injuries.

CITY OF MOROCCO LOOTED

Rebel Tribesmen in Possession of the Sultan's Capital.

CITIZENS DEFEND THEIR PROPERTY

Several Fights with the Rebels in Which Many Lives Were Lost—A British Man-of-War at Tangier.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Tangier says that rebel tribesmen have entered and looted the City of Morocco.

A British man-of-war has arrived at Tangier from Gibraltar.

A second dispatch from Tangier says that the rebels and the inhabitants of Morocco have had bloody fights in the city's streets, and that many have been killed and hundreds injured. The Jewish quarter of the city is said to have been spared.

The City of Morocco, one of the capitals of the Empire of Morocco, is situated in the southwest of the country, four miles south of the River Tensift, and at the north end of an extensive and fertile plain. It is surrounded by a strong lime-and-earth wall thirty feet high. The town is ill built, the streets narrow, irregular, and unpaved. The houses, generally built of the same materials as the wall, are one-story high, with flat roofs and narrow openings instead of windows.

A large portion of the space within the walls is occupied with gardens, open areas, and market-places. In the bazaar and market places a large miscellaneous trade is carried on. The city possesses twenty mosques, of which six are remarkable for their size and elegance. There are several tanning and leather-dyeing establishments, some of them of great extent.

The population is estimated at about 60,000. On the south of the city, outside the walls, stands a palace of the Sultan of Morocco, occupying a space of about 180 acres. Morocco was founded in 1072, and reached the summit of its prosperity in the thirteenth century, when it had more than 700,000 inhabitants. It has since been rapidly decaying, and is now half in ruins.

FUNERAL OF ARCHDUKE ALBERT

The Body Arrives in Vienna from Arco and Rests in the Hofburg.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—Emperor William will come to Vienna on Tuesday to attend Archduke Albert's funeral. He is expected to arrive before noon, and to depart for Berlin in the evening. The Duke of Aosta started for Vienna this evening to represent King Humbert of Italy.

The body of Field Marshal Archduke Albert of Austria arrived here from Arco this evening. The coffin was taken from the train to the funeral car, which, with a military escort, awaited it at the station. The car was drawn by six horses. The body was escorted to the Hofburg by a squadron of cavalry and the Emperor's bodyguard.

The crowds in the streets through which the body passed stood uncovered as long as it was in sight.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE'S SUCCESS

Failing to Kill Himself by Shooting, He Jumps and Breaks His Neck.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Two months ago an unknown man attempted suicide by sending a bullet through his head in Druid Hill Park. Early this morning he jumped from the third-story window of the Maryland General Hospital, and succeeded in ending his existence. His neck was broken by the fall of forty feet to the ground.

All efforts to identify the patient by the hospital officials and police were unavailing. From his conversation it was thought that he had been at one time connected with the New-York police force. Last week one of the nurses mailed a letter addressed to parties in New-York, and on Friday a letter was received addressed to C. E. Norton. It bore the New-York postmark, and contained $10. The patient destroyed the letter, and gave the money to one of the nurses. The man did not admit that Norton was his name, and it is probable that the history of the determined suicide will never be known.

An Old Couple Burned to Death.

HADDAM, Conn., Feb. 24.—People on the way to church this morning made a horrible discovery about a mile back of the village of Middle Haddam, at what is known as Hog's Hill. For some thirty years Thomas Cavanaugh, an industrious farmer, has lived in a little story-and-a-half farmhouse there with his wife. The house to-day was a mass of ruins, with only here and there a bit of smoke arising from a dying ember. A man's body, badly burned and barely recognizable, was found, and near by a pelvic bone, which was all that remained of the woman's body. It was concluded that the couple, who were about sixty years old, were asleep at the time the fire started and were burned in their bed, or else their escape from the bedroom was cut off by flames and smoke. No one will ever know, but the plausible theory is that the fire started from an overheated stove or a defective chimney flue.

Clothes and a Note on a Pier.

Policeman Leary of the King's Bridge Station found a dark suit of clothes and a striped blue and white tennis coat lying at the end of Thom's Pier, a coaling station just above Spuyten Duyvil, yesterday afternoon. Pinned to the dark coat was a piece of paper, on which was written: "Good-bye. Weary and starving, Thomas Karins, 54 Linden Street, Yonkers."

No one could be found who had seen the clothes placed on the pier. The Yonkers police were informed. They investigated and reported that no such person as Thomas Karins lived at the address stated.

The clothes, the pockets of which were empty, are awaiting identification at the King's Bridge Station. No trace of the body was found.

A Famous Elm Cut Down.

From The Boston Transcript.

The famous old elm, which for a century and a quarter stood on Somerville Avenue, at the corner of Central Street, Somerville, has been cut down. The tree was on the line of march when the British forces retreated from Lexington. It bore a placard which furnished the information that the tree was planted in 177—, by Thomas Rand. The exact year is not known. The erection of a building on the land near the tree, which stood in the middle of the sidewalk, directly in front of the building, made it necessary to remove it. There was opposition, and it was only after much deliberation by the City Government, that the order for the removal of the tree was passed. Many souvenir hunters have carried off pieces of the tree.

Arkansas Hot Springs Quarantined.

MALVERN, Ark., Feb. 24.—On account of numerous cases of smallpox reported in Hot Springs the Board of Health here instituted strict quarantine against that city this morning. No trains will be permitted to leave Malvern for Hot Springs or return except through trains from St. Louis.

Yesterday's Excise Arrests.

The combined detective forces of the Central Office and the various police stations arrested 159 violators of the excise law up to 10:30 last night. As the work continued up to midnight, the police returns this morning will probably show a slight increase over this number.

Talked About Single Tax.

Chickering Hall, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, was nearly filled last night at the Sunday single tax lecture. The speakers were the Rev. C. D. Chockley of Flushing, L. I., and Dr. S. Solis Cohn of Philadelphia.

NOT A CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The Regents of the University Will Put a Stop to the Abuse of Permit Privileges at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—At their meeting on Thursday the Regents of the university will undertake to correct an abuse which is the outgrowth of one of the privileges extended under Rule 4 of the board. This provides that members of the Legislature, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, heads of State departments, department clerks, deputy State officers, and clerks officially resident of Albany, donors to the library to the amount of $100, all institutions of the university, &c., by written permission of a Regent, and others having special claim on its facilities, may borrow books, subject to recall if specially needed.

The borrowing of books has gone beyond the extent contemplated, and, as a result, the State is supporting a circulating library for Albanians. The securing of written permission was a comparatively easy matter. If one Regent refused another would grant. Speaking of the abuse, one of the library officials said:

"While Bishop Doane would make a man go through a rigid examination when he applied, Superintendent of Schools Crooker would grant permission to any one for the asking, even if he were a bootblack."

Superintendent Crooker, it is known, was always antagonistic to the Regents, and therefore was not in love with any of the departments coming under their supervision. So great has become the circulation of books from the State Library that the association libraries of the city have raised their voice against the practice.

The new plan outlined for adoption at Thursday's session will compel the applicant to state the length of time for which the permit is needed, and then this information is parenthetically imparted. Most permits are for temporary privileges during a special investigation. The shorter the life of the permit the more readily it can be granted.

At present, under a permit a borrower may select from the general library all but the most valuable books and the books of reference. The new application will contain this clause: "Permits are valid only for the books or subjects for which they are granted. Current literature and fiction, in the State Library are for preservation and reference, and are not circulated on permits as are other books." Then the applicant must state that the facilities offered by the State Library for consulting books from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. are insufficient for his or her use, and the reason why they are so.

Secretary Dewey states that there are so many books in circulation all the time that persons coming to the library to consult certain works are often turned away. The hours of the library are long enough for almost any one to secure information needed. There are bright and cheerful rooms, with ample tables, to accommodate perhaps 100 persons.

LOST HIS CLOTHES, ALSO HIMSELF

J. F. McAuliffe Rescued from a Ridiculous Position by Joseph Smith.

The philanthropy of Joseph Smith appears to be a bit spotted. The City Directory shows that there are many Joseph Smiths. This one is identified by his lodging house, which is 60 East Ninth Street.

Smith was going out yesterday morning when a man thrust his head out of an adjoining hallroom doorway and said hoarsely:

"Say, young fellow, I'm in a pretty fix here." Smith entered the room, and found that the man's attire was missing. Smith looked astonished, and the unclothed one shivered.

"How'd I get here?" he demanded of Smith when he had recovered a bit. Smith said he didn't know, and the undraped and lost one said he didn't know how he got in, and, what was more important, did not know how he as going to get out.

"Where are your clothes?" Smith asked.

"That is what is bothering me," said the stranger. "I must have lost my clothes about the same time I lost myself."

"Rum?" asked Smith.

The poseur for "the all-together" nodded.

"Say," he said, "can't you get me out of this somehow? You know I can't go this way. Can't you lend me something to wear, or do nothing for me?"

Smith instituted a search, and finally rounded up the missing garments. He did not find them in the house, however. They were scattered about the area way of a house next door. Smith helped the man to dress, and then had him arrested.

When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, the prisoner said his name was J. F. McAuliffe, and that when not engaged in disrobing in strange areaways and getting himself lost, he worked as a coal passer on the Morgan Line steamship El Paso.

Smith declined to make a charge against his living picture, and McAuliffe was discharged.

Faure's Unaffected Cordiality.

From The London Daily News.

M. Félix Faure continues, says our Paris correspondent, to win public favor by his unaffected, hearty manners. He refuses to be bound by the Protocol unless on questions of international politeness and public ceremonial. The President, he says, should be his own protocol, particularly when he wishes to act according to the dictates of his heart and of common sense. Thus at the ball at the Hôtel de Ville he left Mme. Poubelle, wife of the Prefect of the Seine, to be taken to the buffet by a Minister, and gave his arm to the homely Mme. Champoudry. This lady's husband represented on that occasion the Town Council. The President thought that she, as hostess, should be treated as the highest lady present. This delighted all the Radicals of the Town Council, who constantly rebel against the tutelage in which M. Poubelle, the Prefect of the Seine, tries to keep them. The courteous instincts of the President were also shown in the way in which he received at the Elysée the old boys of the Pompée Technical School, where he was educated. Those who called on him were his classmates, and are now all business men. The senior old boy, M. Chapron, a civil engineer attached to the School of Arts and Trades, delivered an address. When it was ended M. Félix Faure said: "Do me the pleasure of making yourself at home, and putting away ceremony. Let us smoke a cigar in remembrance of our school days; drink a flagon of beer, and have a chat. But I expect all of you to use the old familiar 'thee' and 'thou' in talking to me; otherwise I shall feel on stilts, and I hate nothing more than that."

A Good Effect on Congress.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The New-York Times has made the suggestion that Sound Money Clubs should be started in every part of the country. Every Chamber of Commerce is practically a club of this sort already; yet the suggestion is by no means superfluous. The backbone of the next Congress may need just the sort of stiffening which such organizations among the people would supply.

Seed for Kansas Farmers.

From The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

The Kansas Legislature appropriated $100,000 for a seed loan to the western and drought-afflicted Kansas counties, and an apportionment has been made. The counties included in the bill have a total population of 233,000, and the share of the fund, in seed, per capita, will be 42 cents. The distribution of seed will be made by the County Commissioners of the counties affected.

Lively Fire in Rutland, Vt.

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 24.—Fire this morning in Crampton's Block, Merchants' Row, in this city, caused a loss of $50,000. The losers are: Vandern & Tilson, crockery; Charles B. Hilliard, dry goods; Wheeler & Co. and A. H. Hubbard, watches and jewelry; Mrs. Fred Eddy, millinery; Mrs. Giffen, dressmaker; Judge George E. Lawrence and George L. Rice, lawyers; the Grand Army, and the Equitable Union.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Sanderson is at the St. James.

—Mme. Rejane of Paris is at the Gilsey.

—Col. Jonas H. French of Boston is at the Waldorf.

—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas is at the Astor.

—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Senator D. M. Sabin of Minnesota is at the Holland.

—Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta is at the Marlborough.

—Bishop Charles B. Galloway of Jackson, Miss., is at the Savoy.

—Ex-Senator Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gov. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut and Hamilton Fish are at the Murray Hill.

A DISAPPOINTING SPEECH

Agrarians Not Pleased with William's Talk Saturday.

SAID NOTHING THEY WISHED TO HEAR

A Consolation Entertainment in the Castle Partly Made Amends—Agricultural Work in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Great things were expected from the Emperor's speech at the dinner of the Brandenburg Diet in the Englisches Haus last evening. The members of the Diet, almost without exception, belong to the land-owning aristocracy. They had been led to believe that the dinner would be something of an Agrarian demonstration, and the Emperor's speech would agree in most respects with their ideas of Agrarian reform. Their hopes were strengthened just before the dinner with the announcement that the Emperor was conferring at the Old Castle with Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, probably discussing his speech. It was a bitter disappointment. The Emperor referred only briefly to the distress among the peasants, and devoted most of his other remarks to the necessity of loyalty, patience, and confidence in the Margrave. He did not utter a word which hinted even indirectly at higher tariffs, more silver, or grain trade monopolies.

In later conversation with the guests, his Majesty refrained from any allusion to the agrarian questions. He had much to say about the needs of the navy, and seemed pleased that the Budget Committee had voted him four new cruisers to replace the old-fashioned vessels which soon must be withdrawn from distant service. In the course of the dinner the Empress telephoned him from the new Reichstag Building, where the Elbe benefit concert was about to begin. She wished to learn whether he was coming. He told her to let the music begin, as he would be unable to be present. The reason he could not go was that he had arranged a consolation entertainment at the Old Castle for the benefit of the downcast Agrarians.

He left the Englisches Haus soon after 9 o'clock, and half an hour later was enjoying wine, beer, and cigars with a small company in the Chinese room of the castle. His guests were the men who in the last week had been conspicuous in the numerous congresses held here in the interests of the land owners. The Farmers' Union, the Bimetallic League, and the Financial and Economic Society were most strongly represented. The Emperor talked freely on the topics dear to the Agrarian mind, doing his best to atone for the disappointment inflicted by his speech.

The economic congresses with Agrarian tendencies have been so numerous and obstreperous in the last days that the newspapers have kept a standing column, headed "The Agricultural Week." A powerful bimetallic league has been formed, but otherwise the whole agitation has produced nothing more than floods of talk. All the big silver men of the empire have been here, and are moving heaven and earth to convert the Government to their cause. In an interview Dr. Arendt, the most conspicuous bimetallist in the country, said yesterday:

"There is no doubt that the silver men scored a triumph when the Reichstag voted for an international money conference. However, their majority would not have been so great if the Deputies had not deemed Count Kanitz's grain monopoly impossible, and yet felt that they must help along the suffering farmers in some way. They recognized in the proposal to reform the currency a fair and practicable way of benefiting German agriculture.

"I know that the Government will not act in a hurry. The silver men do not desire haste in this matter, nor would they press forward too rapidly the negotiations for the conference. They are content for the present with their great moral victory, which they mean to turn to full account. The Government's first step will be to sound France, and arrange a cordial entente as the basis of the conference. Premier Ribot's recent utterances on the silver question are of the greatest importance, as he took care to explain that his views harmonized with those of M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through whom the understanding could easily be obtained."

Dr. Arendt feels sure of Freiherr Von Marschall's support in the present battle of the standards. He speaks of the Foreign Secretary as a "fanatical bimetallist." After the Reichstag voted for the conference, Arendt says Marschall remarked to him:

"Now things look hopeful. Some years ago, I remember, you, Count Mirbach, Herr von Kardorff, and I were the only bimetallists in Berlin. We were regarded then as something like cranks. Now it is satisfaction to get our views indorsed by a strong majority."

Dr. Arendt does not see why the key to the situation should be left in England's hands. If Germany and France move together, he thinks England must fall in line. "If the Conservatives come into power in London," he says, "we can count on them to join us, and get the currency right." He is hopeful that even the Liberals would not refuse to enter a conference, as he knows Count Herbert Bismack has letters from Lord Rosebery expressing sympathy with the bimetallists. In closing the interview, Dr. Arendt remarked:

"The German silver men wish to avoid the mistake made by the United States in calling the Brussels conference without a clear programme as the definite basis of negotiations."

Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and was almost inaudible for hoarseness. He said: "This matter of the conference will take the regular course. The Government will adhere to its declarations, and pour parlers will be opened with the Federal Governments. I do not doubt that when the basis shall be found, the way to an international agreement will be followed. I am equally convinced that the Imperial Government is much in earnest with its efforts to assist the German farmers. If aid can be given through currency reform, it will not hesitate to take the necessary steps. The views that I have expressed as a bimetallist are too well known to need repetition.

Dr. Koch, Governor of the Reichsbank, said: "Americans must not build too great hopes on the Reichstag's vote. It will require a long time, for technical reasons alone, before any practical result can possibly be seen. I do not doubt that the German farmer would benefit by the change if effected. The Imperial Government undoubtedly will find the Federal States divided on the question. Saxony, as a silver-producing country, is for bimetallism. Bavaria is a stanch monometallist. Moreover, the present imperial currency is entirely satisfactory to the German commercial world. The public dislike the silver thaler. The banks often have tried to circulate larger quantities of silver thalers, of which we hold 200,000,000 in the vaults of the Reichsbank, but the coins have been returned to their coffers almost as rapidly as they were sent out."

Dr. Koch said that the Reichstag's vote ought not to raise definite hopes in America. Herr von Kardorff, the Agrarian and silver agitator, said he relied upon Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe to give practical form to the Reichstag's vote. He himself knew that the Emperor was anxious to help the German farmers, and would be glad to call a conference in Berlin if there were a fair chance of success.

All social functions at the Old Castle have ceased, and the Court has gone into mourning for Archduke Albrecht of Austria.

The Emperor gave a beer party on Thursday evening to Admirals Hollmann, Koester, Von Senden-Bibran, and several other high naval officers. He discussed with them the war in the East and his recent lecture on naval affairs. His Majesty on Friday gave a dinner in honor of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. The Prince and Princess of Saxe-Altenburg and Prince Anton Radziwill were among the guests.

A grand Bismarck commers has been arranged by the Berlin University students, to take place in the Friedrichshain Hall. More than 3,000 persons will be present, among them Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, all the Prussian Ministers, the professors of all the Faculties, and some 300 members of the Landtag and Reichstag. Four hundred women have been invited to watch the commers from the visitors' gallery.

Miss Annie Heacock, niece of Clement Griscombe of Philadelphia, is betrothed to Lieut. von Megide.

United States Ambassador Runyon will entertain at dinner this evening the Mexican, Brazilian, Argentine, and Venezuelan Ministers.

LIQUOR BILLS OF THE UNITED STATES

Col. Bain Says All the Silver in the Land Would Not Pay Them.

Col. George W. Bain, the temperance lecturer, spoke last night in the Calvary Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. The church, which seats 1,600 people, was crowded. Col. Bain was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. Amos B. Kendig. His subject was "Our Nation's Sin."

The speaker said the troubles of the country were laid at the door of the silver and tariff questions, but all the silver in the United States would not pay the Nation's liquor bills for one year, and all the moneys accruing from the tariff sources would not pay for it 120 days.

A rising vote was taken, protesting against the opening of the saloons on Sunday. It was unanimous. The result of the vote will be sent to the Senate committee that is now dealing with the question.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

Details of a rather singular accident which occurred recently on board the British battle ship Repulse are given in the current issue of The Naval and Military Record, (British.) The crew of the after barbette guns were being drilled at the time of the mishap. The two pieces mounted there are sixty-seven-ton breech-loading rifles. They are operated entirely by hydraulic power, and the same agency is employed to transport ammunition to and from the magazines and shellrooms. Two projectiles, each weighing 1,202 pounds, had been placed on the lifts by the men in the shell-room, but through an oversight a portion of mechanism, provided for the purpose of keeping each projectile in a particular position on the lift, had not been adjusted. On arriving at the breech of the guns an attempt was made to insert the projectiles by the powerful hydraulic rammers. It was not until then that the mistake was discovered, and on an examination being made it was found that both rammers were severely damaged, and the barbette was temporarily disabled. As a mishap of this character would probably result seriously in action, the Admiralty has directed that such precautions are to be taken in future as will make it practically impossible for a projectile to be placed in front of a hydraulic rammer except in the correct position.

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Four French battle ships are to undergo structural alterations for the purpose of increasing their stability. There are the Magenta, Hoche, Brennus, and Charles Martel. The first-named vessel was found so unsteady as a fighting platform that her guns were practically useless. The Hoche and Brennus are being considerably altered at Brest, and the former's guns must be reduced for the same reason. The new battle ship Charles Martel is to be completely reconstructed, and the Friant is to have her masts altered. The ironclad which is to be constructed at Brest will be of the same type as the Charlemagne. The vessel will be named the Gaulois.

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The Swedish naval budget for 1895 proposes a credit of 1,000,000 crowns for an ironclad of the Svea type now on the stocks. The total cost of this vessel, including her ordnance, is estimated at 3,347,725 crowns. Her displacement will be 3,400 tons, she will be fitted with engines of 3,700 horse power, and she is expected to steam at the rate of 15 knots per hour. Sweden also contemplates the construction of three larger ironclads. The displacement of each of these latter vessels will be 3,800 tons.

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The British Admiralty has directed that in future, when electric light circuit wires are being fitted to armor-protected vessels, care is to be taken that the circuits through which the current is transmitted from the dynamo engine to the lights in the magazines are to be kept entirely below the protective deck. By this means the liability of the magazines being placed in darkness through the breaking, by gunshot or otherwise, of the electric circuit will be considerably lessened.

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According to a service journal, the Italian Government has decided to do with their great battleships, the Dandolo and Duilio, what the British Government has been asked by naval experts to do with the Inflexible and other battleships which are armed with muzzle loaders. The Dandolo was launched in 1878, two years after the Inflexible, and was the most powerful battleship of her time. It has been found necessary to supply her with new boilers, and as this will involve the pulling of the ship to pieces, advantage will be taken of the operation to replace her four 100-ton guns with 65-ton 10-inch breech-loaders, and the Duilio's battery will be similarly altered. It would be just as easy, experts have urged, for the English Government to rearm the Inflexible and ships of her period as it is for the Italians to rearm the Dandolo and Duilio. The Record says that the refusal of the Admiralty to authorize the change rests upon substantial grounds. "The Italian battleships, in spite of their age," the paper says, "are still held available for sea service, and it is of the highest importance that they should be modernized; but since the Inflexible was commissioned two, if not three, generations of battleships have seen the light of day in England. From the Inflexible we went to the Admirals, then to the Royal Sovereigns, and now to the Majesties; and the Inflexible and her consorts have ceased to be regarded as available for sea service, but are invaluable for the purposes of coast defense. True, the guns cannot be fired so quickly nor at so long a range as the more modern ordnance, but when the damage that the 'Woolwich infants' inflicted on the forts of Alexandria is borne in mind, it will be granted that the guns of the Inflexible can, when within range, still inflict considerable damage. The question that weighs with the Admiralty is whether it is worth while to alter the armament. The Italians have no alternative; but in our own case newer, faster, and heavier battleships are being built with some approach to rapidity, and, rightly or wrongly, the Admiralty holds the view that, possessing a certain amount of ascertained destructive power, the cost of converting such a ship as the Inflexible from a muzzle to a breech-loader battleship, which would be at least £30,000 exclusive of guns, is not a prudent investment."

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Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that 22 British war ships were launched in 1892, of 137,000 tons; 16 vessels in 1893, of 40,000 tons, and in 1894 23 vessels, of only 32,000 tons. In the course of the last twelve months, however, Russia launched 34,850 tons of war ships, and France 28,690 tons; that is, France and Russia between them nearly doubled the output of Great Britain.

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It is reported from Rome that an Italian squadron will, in the latter part of June, or early in July, return the visit that the English squadron paid at Taranto two years ago, when the Russian fleet was at Toulon. The Italian squadron will be under the command of Admiral Accini, and will consist of the following ships: Re Umberto, Andrea Doria, Arethuse, Sardegna, Ruggerio di Lauria, Italia, and San Martino.

A Father of Preachers.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

The Rev. Samuel G. Jones, the father of the celebrated Sam Jones, who died in Georgia Thursday, was ninety years old. Although having five sons in the ministry, he himself did not join the Methodist Church till the age of sixty, and late in life he became ordained to preach. Mr. Jones leaves 130 descendants.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1 A. M.—7 West Forty-fifth Street; J. F. Graham; damage, $100.

1:15 A. M.—4 Astor House Building; Travelers' Supply Company and J. M. Sullivan; damage, $1,500.

12:50 P. M.—Melrose Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; William Feinschfeld; damage, $25.

2 P. M.—Packing boxes at King and West Streets; John Ryan; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—508

GOSSIP OF YALE ATHLETES

Surprise Over the Action of Harvard's Faculty Regarding Football.

HICKOK ON SENDING TEAM ABROAD

California College Athletes May Visit New-Haven—Encouraging Baseball Outlook—News of Crews and Track Teams.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—Yale is surprised over the action of the Harvard Faculty in favor of abolishing intercollegiate football. The Yale athletic leaders do not know what to make of it. They have been inquiring into the situation at Harvard and the significance of the vote on the question of knocking out football, and cannot make up their minds that Harvard seriously thinks of doing away with a sport that has interested thousands and has been the mainstay of athletics for a decade or more.

The Yale men find that less than half the Harvard Faculty was present at the meeting, which voted, 24 to 16, requesting the abolition of intercollegiate football. The total number of the Faculty is 89. The feeling in Yale is that the Harvard Faculty, in view of the small attendance at the meeting when the vote was taken, has hardly given an adverse expression of opinion on this subject. It is held among the Yale athletes that the action is unfortunate just at this time, when there is so much talk on all sides of revising the football rules, so that the chances of brutality may be reduced to a minimum.

Two of the most surprised Yale men were Walter Camp and ex-Capt. Hinkey. While they decline to say anything for publication in the newspapers, they discuss the subject with their intimate friends, and it is said of them that they do not believe football playing and the intercollegiate contests are destined to come to an end this year. The vote of the Faculty is merely limited expression of opinion, though undoubtedly it will bear weight with the Athletic Committee, to which it was referred.

The final action in the matter rests entirely with this committee, which is appointed by the corporation and consists of nine members, three from the Faculty, three from the graduates, and three from the undergraduates.

Yale has her own troubles on football matters. It is well known among the students that the Yale Faculty has been considering the football question since the Springfield game of last year, and that a decision has not yet been reached. But in Yale there seems to be no apprehension that the Faculty will follow in the footsteps of Harvard's Faculty, and recommend the abolishment of the intercollegiate battles on the gridiron. Some of the most influential men among the Yale instructors are heartily in sympathy with the game, minus its objectionable features, and would do much toward influencing the Faculty against taking any radical step adverse to football.

The recent statement of Capt. Hickok of the team that went to England last year to compete at Oxford, about the possibility of another international contest, has awakened a good deal of interest in athletic circles here. He is heartily in favor of sending over to England the coming season a team composed of the winners of the Mott Haven games to compete with the victorious team in the Oxford-Cambridge athletic meet. He would much prefer the team that may go abroad should consist entirely of the star athletes of Yale and Harvard, but if such an arrangement cannot be perfected he would be pleased to see the winners of the Mott Haven events go there.

Hickok holds to the opinion, too, that a team made up of the Mott Haven victors would be a stronger one than that which could be picked from Yale and Harvard alone. On this subject Capt. Hickok is quoted as follows:

"I am in favor of the scheme of sending a team abroad so far as I am concerned, but I cannot speak officially for Yale, because the matter is still under discussion. I believe the more international contests we have the better for our sports. A team consisting of the intercollegiate winners would be the strongest that American colleges could produce, and, therefore, would inspire the greatest possible rivalry in England. Such contests bring about the best possible results.

"I should like to see the English universities send a team to this country, but I do not believe they will do this until we have first whipped them. Track athletics in this country need some such inspiration. As to whether there is any chance of Yale and Harvard sending a team to England I cannot say. The subject has not been talked of officially."

The Yale graduates who backed the enterprise that resulted in sending the Blue to England last year, would be perfectly willing to give similar financial encouragement to a team this year according to good Yale authority. Of course, if the plan of selecting an intercollegiate team should take definite form, that would end Yale's chances of going abroad independently.

It is announced that Woodhull, Yale's half-mile runner, will have to stop training. This isn't very encouraging to the Yale men. Woodhull was looked upon as sure to distinguish himself this season, judging by his promising work of a year ago. He has not been feeling very well this Fall, and, upon the advice of his doctor, will stop his long-distance running. Morgan, the mile runner, will train again.

Ever since Walter Camp went to the Pacific coast to train the young college athletes there to play football as it is played at Yale, there has been more or less hope that some day the Californians would come East to contest with the college athletes in this part of the country. The Californians are talking about sending a track athletic team into New-England this year, and undoubtedly Yale would like to meet such a team. There has been some correspondence between Yale men who are acquainted with the University of California athletes about the proposed Eastern trip, but nothing definite has been decided yet.

The resignation of Capt. E. H. Brewster, '97, S., as Captain of the freshman crew, because of a former injury, which close application to training has brought on again, is a big loss to the freshman eight. He was a good oarsman and popular with all the candidates for places in the freshman boat. His successor has not been named. This crew will soon begin rowing in the harbor, and then the tank work will cease, except when the weather will not permit of practice in the harbor. For nearly six weeks the candidates for the university crew have been in practice, but there is no positive indication as yet about the eight men who will be finally selected to meet the Harvard oarsmen on the Thames next June. Nor has the university crew stroke come to the front yet. Many candidates have been tried in that position, but none has as yet approached that degree of perfection in rowing as to warrant a prediction about who will eventually be chosen for stroke. Two men, Simpson, '97, and Bailey, '97, both of last year's freshman crew, have been in more than a stroke of the university eight than any other of the candidates.

The outlook in the baseball department of Yale can be put down as very encouraging. All but two of last year's nine are in college. Murphy, who brilliantly covered second base last season, determined not to train for the nine this year; this will leave only three positions for which new men are required. The presumption among the students is that most of the old men will go back to their places on the nine. Every candidate for battery positions began training Monday last, Carter having charge of the pitchers and Greenway of the catchers. Capt. Rustin of the nine, while generally directing the work of all the men, will pay particular attention to the development of the fielders. Quimby, '96, S, and Reddington, substitutes on last year's nine, are the most conspicuous candidates for second base, Murphy's old place.

Not in years, if ever before, have so many candidates for the nine presented themselves in response to the call of Capt. Rustin. There were 103, besides the old players, who attended the first meeting. The new men are as follows:

For Catcher—G. Z. Gray, '96; Howland Twombly, '96; D. U. Wilcox, '95, S.; L. M. Mass, '97; E. B. Hamlin, '96; R. D. Reed, '96, S.; G. C. Moore, '98; C. E. Goodman, '98; M. U. Burnhein, '98; R. J. Turnbull, Jr., '98; E. A. Hoffman, '97, S.; Alexander Middleton, '97, S.; H. L. De Forest, '97, and C. R. Heminway, '97.

For Pitcher—F. W. Matthews, '96; J. C. Thaw, '96, S.; F. B. Smith, '96, S.; P. C. Peck, '96; B. C. Chamberlain, '97, S.; C. G. Wallis, '97, S.; W. L. Thompson, '98; E. A. Edwards, '97, S.; S. S. Peeler, '97, S.; William F. R. Griffith, '97, S.; G. R. Tracy, '97, S.; G. H. Edwards, '97, S.; D. B. Oliver, '97, S.; C. E. Ives, '98; F. G. Palmer, '97, S.; D. D. Burrell, '98; C. M. Warren, '98, and J. A. Walsh, '98.

For Infield—S. L. Quinby, '96, S.; C. M. McCance, '97; C. M. Fincke, '97; G. W. Shaw, '95, S.; H. Taylor, '98; Russell Colgate, '96; L. M. Williams, '98; H. R. Shares, '97, S.; J. H. Johnston, '97, S; A. C. Drew, '97, S.; E. P. Ketchum, '98; W. P. Jackson, '98; H. M. Wilson, '98; Duncan Douglass, '97, S.; Thomas Allen, '98; E. M. West, '97, S.; J. J. Hazen, '98; H. W. Letton, '97, S.; M. U. Ely, '98; P. L. Hotchkiss, '98; G. B. Rich, Jr., '97, S.; E. Bamberger, '98; A. B. Slade, '97, S.; C. G. Spaulding, '97, S.; D. T. Leahy, Jr., '98; M. W. Ehrich, '98; R. E. Forrest, '98; G. H. Milliken, '97, S.; F. G. McIntosh, '98; R. H. Crowell, '98; E. E. Selleck, '97, S.; C. R. Bement, '97, S.; C. H. Cook, '97, S.; I. N. Swift, '98; D. M. Barney, '97, S.; J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., '98; A. W. Kelley, '97, S.; R. S. Van Buren, '97, S.; H. D. McCandless, '97, S.; C. H. Plex, '98; J. T. Crane, '98; G. S. Cowan, '98.

For Outfield—W. W. Heaton, '96; N. M. Harris, L. S.; C. M. Reed, '97; B. W. Parker, '98; R. T. Garrison, '98; A. I. Lewis, '98; Malcom Glenn Glendinning, '98; E. C. Blackman, '97, S.; H. M. North, '97, S.; C. P. Hine, '98; R. S. De Golyer, '97, S.; G. H. Hurlburt, '97, S.; L. H. Van Every, '97, S.; Alexander Bunce, '98; R. Callender, '98; C. C. Spreyer, '98; C. H. Bartlett, '97, S.; Henry Fletcher, '98; W. L. Barnett, '98; J. B. Burnett, '98; Craig Colgate, '97, S.; E. O. Emerson, '98; G. B. Perry, '98; F. H. Simmons, '98; R. V. Sawyer, '97, S.; Levy Wilcox, '97, S.

IMPROVED ROWING AT HARVARD

'Varsity Crew's Uniformity of Stroke a Surprise.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 24.—The college is anxiously awaiting the result of the Faculty's vote in condemnation of football. The fact that the vote is not final is taken as evidence that it was intended only as a warning that thorough reforms must be made to avoid peremptory action. The undergraduates think that the Committee on Athletics, by confining the games to college grounds and modifying the playing rules, will be able to patch up a truce with the Faculty whereby football shall have another season of trial.

In any event, Harvard will be placed in the unenviable position of begging these modifications of the other colleges as a condition to her playing them, at all. The difference between this position and that of Yale, with the support of her Faculty behind her, is keenly felt.

With the return of publicity of rowing has come a strong change of feeling toward the crew coach. In place of the suspicion and dissatisfaction of a fortnight ago has come a general feeling of encouragement. Men who know what rowing is are beginning to say that Watson's methods, though severe, are effectual.

The greatest surprise is the absolute uniformity of stroke already attained, which makes the work of the second crew look ragged in comparison. The crew has become so used to frequent shaking up that wherever the men may be put the stroke has the same smoothness. A last straw of discontent was removed when the coach's son, G. H. Watson, '97, was dropped from the 'Varsity to his class crew. The order and weights of the crew at present are as follows: Stroke, Hollister, 172; No. 7, Stephenson, 178; 6, Shepard, 169; 5, Perkins, 180; 4, Watkrss, 169; 3, Manning, 174; 2, Fennessy, 165; bow, Bullard, 162.

The pastor of a church on Massachusetts Avenue, formerly North Avenue, has started a crusade against the "living pictures" presented by the Harvard athletic men as they run on the avenue in sprinting costume. Believing that there is some real annoyance caused, the Athletic Committee has ordered the men to wear bloomers and woollen stockings and to run in the middle of the street instead of on the sidewalk.

EXPECTS TO HAVE A FINE NINE.

Cornell Has Plenty of Good Baseball Material This Season.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Baseball enthusiasts here are confident of seeing Cornell represented on the diamond this season by the best nine she has ever turned out. Four of the members of last year's team—Catcher Young, Second Baseman Rich, and Outfielders Towle and Best—are not in the university this year. These men were all heavy batters, and it seems doubtful if the batting strength of the team can be kept up to the usual average. This has always been Cornell's strong point, and she has frequently been able to save games by her batting ability.

In other directions the outlook is bright. Last season the weak place was pitcher. Cobb, who was expected to fill this position, was in form hardly at all during the season, and the best work was done by Smith, '97, who had excellent curves, but was very wild. His work thus far this year shows great improvement. But the main hopes of Cornell men are based on the expectation that Priest, who did such good work with comparatively weak support two years ago, is to fill the box again this year. Priest was not in the university last year.

The leading candidates for catcher are Crawford, Law School, and Cobb, Law School, and there promises to be a close race between them. First base will probably be again taken care of by McNeil, '95, who is a good fielder and a strong batter. Second and third bases are being fought for by a number of last year's substitutes and some promising new men. Perhaps the most promising candidates are Diehl, '95, and Affeld, '96, who were substitutes last year.

Hannon, '95, will probably appear again at short stop. In left field, Capt. Johnson will cover a wide amount of territory, but the other two positions are open. Of course, any of these men may be crowded out by new-comers, though that is not likely to be the case with many of them. The men are now having comparatively light practice, attention being paid particularly to hardening their muscles and getting them in good general trim. The old batting cage has been found unsatisfactory, on account of defective lighting, so this year a cage of open matting, 69 feet long, has been constructed. It is suspended in the centre of the main room of the gymnasium, and is let down to the floor each afternoon for two hours' practice. It has been found a complete success.

Manager Young has for some time been busy arranging a schedule of games. So far as completed, the schedule is as follows: April 15 and 16, Syracuse League team, at Percy Field; April 25, Trinity College, at Percy Field; April 27, Princeton, at Scranton, Penn; April 29, Princeton, at Percy Field; May 4, University of Michigan, at Percy Field; May 18, University of Pennsylvania, at Percy Field; May 25, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; May 30, University of Michigan, at Detroit; June 1, Columbia, at Percy Field; June 5, Cuban Giants, at Percy Field.

It is probable that games will also be arranged with Brown and Lehigh, and a game with Princeton at Princeton. Negotiations for games are also pending with Harvard, Williams, Lafayette, University of Wisconsin, and other colleges. The usual Southern trip will be omitted this year.

ATHLETICS AT ROCHESTER.

A Medal Offered to the Best All-Round Athlete at the University.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The prospects for baseball among the interior colleges of New-York State are obscured by the bitter controversy over the continuance of Union in the State Intercollegiate League. At the recent league meeting in Syracuse Colgate preferred charges against Union's manager of trying to secure men from Colgate by an offer of money. Rochester and Syracuse sided with Colgate, and, although Union's representative protested vigorously and denied the accusation, the Schenectady College was excluded from the league. A new schedule was made out calling for games between Rochester, Syracuse, Colgate, and Hobart during the months of May and June.

It has since developed that Hamilton, a former member of the league, is in sympathy with Union, so that there is little chance of uniting all the ball teams of the State colleges in one league this year.

Athletics in Rochester are likely to receive a considerable impetus from the decision of the State Intercollegiate Athletic Association to hold the annual intercollegiate field day in this city on Friday, May 31. Rochester has the new President of the association, Norman G. Van Voorhis, son of Representative John Van Voorhis.

The dates fixed for the university minstrel show to be given to raise funds for athletic purposes, are March 20 and 22. There will be an elaborate musical programme, besides the humorous features of the entertainment. A chorus of sixty voices is rehearsing under the direction of Frank N. Mandeville.

John E. Briggs, '90, has given a gold medal as a trophy to be secured by the best all-round athlete in college. The intention is to revive interest in track sports, and the medal will be awarded to the man winning the most contests at the annual field day.

Miss Ganthony at New Manhattan.

The management of the New Manhattan Athletic Club is well pleased with the success of the entertainment and sacred concert which were given last night at the club's theatre, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

Miss Nellie Ganthony, from Perry's Theatre and St. George's Hall, London, was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Her clever impersonation of over half a dozen different characters in three humorous sketches, including "The First and Last Opera," was heartily enjoyed.

Eden Wins More Skating Races.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 24.—In the skating tournament at Harmar to-day, J. J. Eden of the Netherlands won the 1,500-meter race in 2 minutes 22 2-5 seconds, and the 5,000-meter race in 8 minutes 41 seconds. Oscar Fredriksen of Christiania won the 500-meter dash in 43 1-5 seconds, with Eden second, in 48 2-5 seconds.

Brewer and Class Matched.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 24.—Three matches will be shot by Capt. Brewer and Frank Class, 100 birds per man, each match for $100 a side, on John Erb's Bloomfield Avenue grounds, on March 13, 14, and 15. A wager was made by John Erb that Class will not make fifty straight kills in any of the matches.

THE GAMES NOW ASSURED

Correspondence Regarding the International Athletic Contests.

LONDON TEAM TO COME IN SEPTEMBER

The English Team That Will Meet the New-York Athletic Club Made Up — Order of the Events.

The recent correspondence relating to the coming international athletic games between selected teams representing the London and New-York Athletic Clubs was made public yesterday by Secretary Gulick of the local organization. The Englishmen agree to Sept. 21 as the date for the contests, as already briefly told by cable, and give the personnel of their party, together with explanations and suggestions. Their letter to Mr. Gulick, together with the reply to be sent this week, are as follows:

London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham, S. W. London, Feb. 9, 1895.

John C. Gulick, Secretary New-York Athletic Club, 104 West Fifty-fifth Street, New-York:

Dear Sir: I am duly in receipt of your favor dated Jan. 15 last, with the contents of which I had been previously made acquainted through Reuter's Agency, but as this latter communication was unofficial I did not call my committee together for its consideration until your letter was in my hands.

I have now much pleasure in communicating to you the following reply, as far as possible in detail to the various points dealt with in your letter:

1. The date proposed by you—Sept. 21—will, I think, suit all the members of the team with whom I have at present corresponded, but I think it would be a convenience if, in arranging the further details of the trip, I could feel that it would be possible, if absolutely necessary, to exchange that date for a week earlier or later. I make this as a suggestion only, and at present, until I hear again from you, I shall consider the date to be Sept. 21.

2. As regards the events of which the competition is to consist, we are willing that the 220-yard flat race should be added, and that the shot and hammer should form part of the programme, but in view of the possibility that the change of climate might disagree with our men, we think it would be more judicious to leave the long race at three miles.

3. On our side all the team will be strictly amateurs under the definitions of the English A. A. A. The regulations of your A. A. U. seem to be, as you say, substantially the same, and we apprehend no difficulty on that score.

The team will probably be composed of the following gentlemen, with others: C. A. Bradley, C. B. Fry, G. Shaw, A. R. Downer, F. C. Bredin, W. E. Lutyens, E. S. Horan, R. Williams, W. J. M. Barry, and A. Ovenden, and I wish to point out now, so as to forestall argument on the subject, that Mr. Bradley, although already a duly elected member of the L. A. C., has but recently joined, and has done so, I believe, expressly for this competition.

Mr. C. B. Fry has been nominated for election about a month, and he and Mr. A. R. Downer were elected at the committee meeting held on Wednesday evening last. The whole of the team will thus be fully qualified paying members of the club, but I think it only right that you should be in possession of the above facts.

In addition to the active members of the team it is proposed to include:

(a) The honorary secretary in charge of the expedition, having full powers delegated to him by the London Athletic Club to enter into any binding agreement, to alter or annul existing arrangements, or to enter into other arrangements, as may seem advisable or necessary after arrival.

(b) Another member of the club, who should be permitted to act as one of the officials at the competition, (name to be submitted to you later on.)

(c) A trainer, but the total would not exceed fifteen.

4. As to the conditions governing competitions on your side, we should be quite content to comply with those you have named; as to others, we are quite sure that your club will not seek to impose any which are prohibitive, and we have confidence that any points arising of this nature will be amicably and easily settled.

We hear rumors that the "hammer" might be metamorphosed into a leaden weight, slung by a steel wire from a crossbar handle; we hope no such radical change as this is contemplated, and must put in a plea for the iron head and wooden handle, which have furnished the records for years past.

5. As to our own annual open Fall games, I am requested to say that, while the members of the team competing on the 28th September will promise not to compete at any other meeting until after the 28th, assuming these dates to hold good, we could not bind the members of the team to take part in any competition except on the 21st, as it may be necessary for some of them to return, or they may prefer to make other disposition of their time, but I have no doubt that such members of the team as can remain would be glad to take part in the games on the 28th.

6. In regard to expenses, we much regret being unable at the present time to formulate any plan which would relieve your club in this respect. Your suggestion of a public subscription for the purpose would, in our opinion, not find much favor here, and I think it quite probable that some of the proposed members of the team would decline to go on such terms. We feel that on the occasion of a return visit of a team of ours to this country, which we hope to arrange at some future date, the assistance of others outside the club could, if needful, be more properly and successfully enlisted, and are therefore under the deepest obligation to your club for the very generous solution you have afforded of this difficulty, and have to express to you in these few words the warmest thanks of my committee for your most hospitable proposa to make our representatives your guests during the period of their preparation for the meeting.

You will, no doubt, inform me, as soon as you are in a position to do so definitely, what arrangements have been made as regards the transport of our team.

I am much obliged for the copies of the rules accompanying your letter, and will look through them with interest before writing you again.

I have posted to you copies of the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association (England) and of the London Athletic Club.

Hoping to receive in course of mail your reply, I am yours truly, S. K. HOLMAN.

The reply was:

New-York Athletic Club, 104 West Fifty-fifth Street, New-York City, Feb. 23, 1895.

S. K. Holman, Honorary Secretary London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham, S. W., London:

Dear Sir: Replying to your esteemed favor of Feb. 9, 1895, and answering the matters mentioned by you in the order stated, I am authorized and requested to say:

1. In regard to exchanging the date Sept. 21 for a week earlier or later, that the Athletic Committee, while desirous of meeting favorably all suggestions that would contribute to the satisfactory arrangement of the question between us, are unable to alter the fixed time without so disarranging matters as to interfere seriously with the success of the games. By advancing the date to Sept. 15 the competition would probably clash with the attractions of the international yacht race, which will be sailed on the 16th September, as our information here leads us to believe. The committee would have no objection to postpone the date to Sept. 28 were it not for the fact that a movable date would interfere most materially with the arrangements we shall have to make for the purpose of preparing for the meet and for the necessary transportation of your team. Grounds will have to be engaged and passage taken on steamers, and at that particular season of the year it would be scarcely practicable to change the date with facility in a way that would not interfere with these arrangements.

2. We may consider the series of events as settled and agreed upon per ours of Jan. 15 and yours of Feb. 9, as follows: 100 yards, 120-yard hurdle, 220 yards, 440 yards, half mile, one mile, three miles, high jump, broad jump, sixteen-pound shot, hammer. We accept, therefore, the three miles as the long-distance run instead of five miles, all events to be as above.

3. The fact stated in regard to the members of your team and their recent connection with your club has materially cleared the atmosphere as to the action which either party may take in that respect, and we shall avail ourselves of a similar right should we consider it advisable to do so.

4. There is no intention of our Athletic Committee imposing any conditions governing the events which in any sense would be prohibitive. The statement made to you in that connection was solely intended to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the manner in which the games would be conducted, as to which we reaffirm our former statement and say that all the events are to be governed and controlled by the customs, rules, and practice prevailing in this country in conducting such competitions. What you have heard about the hammer is an idle rumor, and that you may feel at rest upon that point, I desire to say that the hammer used will consist of an iron head with wooden handle or haft, without cross-bar, the entire implement being four feet long and head and handle together weighing sixteen pounds. I am thus explicit in regard to the conditions of competition, as it is the sense of our Athletic Committee that these should be well understood at the departure of your team, so that all grounds for possible misunderstanding may be entirely eliminated. As far as I know, there is no radical difference in the manner of conducting such games in our respective countries, but should there be any difference it is our understanding that the rules, customs, and practice existing here should control.

5. Our committee did not suppose in expressing itself so far as other competitions were concerned pending the events of Sept. 21 and 28, that your team should enter our annual open Fall games in a body. The supposition was that some, and possible all, might care to do so, and under those circumstances we deemed it only proper to express our wishes in that respect.

6. The matter of transportation will be arranged through Low's Exchange, 949 Broadway, this city, the London representative of which (to whom I have given your address) will communicate with you in regard to matters of detail of that kind, and who will, as far as possible, take upon themselves all the responsibility in connection with tickets by rail and steamer. It may be well for me to say that their London address is 7 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, S. W., London. I think that you misapprehend the purpose of my suggestion so far as the question of expense was concerned and the subscription therefor. It was purely suggestive and not intended to contain any objectionable features. Happily the question is disposed of by your acceptance of our offer to pay the expenses of the trip.

7. It is quite proper that a member of your club should act as one of the officials, and I should be glad to receive the name of the gentleman submitted for that purpose.

I desire to thank you for the two copies of the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association and the London Athletic Club which accompanied your letter.

I should be pleased to respond to any further inquiry you may make in connection with the matter, which I apprehend is in effect settled, and remain, very truly yours,

JOHN C. GULICK, Secretary.

The grounds on which to hold these important games have not been chosen, but Manhattan Field or Travers Island will doubtless be selected.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

A New Record Made by Company I in the Team Rifle Match.

The regimental team rifle shoot at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening resulted in a victory for Company I's trio. They made 6 points more than Company B's men, who got second place in the competition with 134. The best individual score was credited to Corp. C. F. Muller of the winning team. He made 48, which was 2 points better than the next best score. At 200 yards Company I got 69, beating the armory record of 68, made last year by members of the same company, and 71 was the total at 500 yards, making the score 140. This creates a new armory record, 135, also credited to Company I, having been the best previous score.

According to the conditions of the match, the competition was open to teams of three from each company, excluding those who have armory records of 65 or better, or who have shot on a regimental team, and no member could shoot more than one match. Each man has five shots standing and five prone. The Covell trophy rewards the winning team, and is held by them until the first competition in the succeeding year. At the close of the first competition the trophy is placed in the custody of the company whose team wins that competition, and at the close of each succeeding competition, of the company which has the highest average up to that time. Two more regimental team matches are scheduled for the indoor season.

The scores follow:

COMPANY I.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Corp. C. F. Muller	23	25	48
Private G. A. Nicoll	22	24	46
Private A. W. Little	24	22	46
Total	69	71	140
COMPANY B.			
Private J. D. Theer, Jr.	22	24	46
Corp. A. Geery	22	24	46
Private E. T. Donnelly	21	21	42
Total	65	69	134
COMPANY H.			
Private M. H. Hussan	24	20	44
Private J. H. Ford	20	21	41
Private A. E. Drake	18	18	36
Total	62	59	121
COMPANY G.			
Private A. Emberg	22	22	44
Private G. A. Fischer	20	21	41
Capt. J. B. Dewson	18	12	30
Total	60	55	115
COMPANY A.			
Private F. C. Wightman	21	23	44
Corp. R. T. Smith	16	24	40
Private G. Adams, Jr.	15	17	32
Total	52	62	114
COMPANY C.			
Private O. Wuerz	21	22	43
Private A. C. Knowles	19	19	38
Private R. B. Moneypenny	16	16	32
Total	56	57	113
COMPANY K.			
Lieut. A. E. White	19	23	42
Private A. Nichols	21	21	41
Private T. Barron	14	22	36
Total	53	66	119
COMPANY F.			
Private C. O. Woodhouse, Jr.	18	24	42
Private C. H. Darling	18	22	40
Private H. H. Smith	21	9	30
Total	57	55	112

The prize winners in the revolver match, also shot on Saturday evening, and open to commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff, were as follows:

Ordnance Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., N. C. S. 24
Lieut. A. C. Presinger, Company E. 24
Capt. G. W. Rand, Company F. 21

Other good scores were as follows:

Capt. Palmer, staff 21
Lieut. Nichols, Company F 21
Lieut. Dunne, Company G 21
Lieut. Clark, Company D 20
Lieut. White, Company K 20
Lieut. Wilson, Company E 19
Lieut. Stelle, Company F 18
Lieut. Col. Smith, field 17
Capt. Rhodes, Company E 12

ROYAL WELCOME TO JERSEYMEN

The State Rifle Team Much Pleased, Though Beaten by Georgians.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 24.—The New-Jersey Guardsmen, who have been the guests of the Savannah military for the last four days, returned to New-Jersey to-day, with the exception of Gen. Bird W. Spencer and Col. A. R. Kuser of the Governor's staff, who have accepted an invitation to remain over for a few days, the guests of some prominent members of the military here. Gen. Spencer speaks highly of the warm and hospitable welcome his men received here, and says this is one time that his team was defeated, and enjoyed it.

The day after the shoot he sent this telegram:

"George P. Werts, Governor:

"We were not in it. Hurrah for Georgia.

"BIRD W. SPENCER."

A few hours later, he received the following answer:

"Hurrah for Georgia. Don't come home.

GEORGE P. WERTS, Governor."

Gen. Spencer said he saw nothing for his men to do but to become Southerners, and that they had been seriously contemplating a trip to Florida. He feels that such occasions will not only do much to encourage rifle practice in all parts of the country, in its most progressive form, but that they will have a political effect in that they will tend to eradicate whatever vestige of sectional ideas may remain.

The Georgians have enjoyed the visit of the New-Jersey men, and have taken pains to give them the best they had in the shop.

Harlem Yacht Club's Regatta.

At a recent meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Harlem Yacht Club it was decided to invite the following yacht clubs to take part in the twelfth annual regatta, to be held on Decoration Day: New-York, Atlantic, Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, Indian Harbor, Horse Shoe Harbor, American, Hempstead Harbor, Sea Cliff, Riverside, Roton Point, Shelter Island, Norwalk, Huntington, Stamford, New-Rochelle, Waterside, Cedar Point, New-Haven, Knickerbocker, Brooklyn, Pavonia, Jersey City, Yonkers Corinthian, Huguenot, New-York Athletic, Douglastown, and Columbia.

The committee has laid out entirely new club courses, starting from an imaginary line between Belden Point Dock and Old Tom Buoy, to and around the stakeboat of Throgg's Neck to Matinnicock Buoy, to Belden Point dock, a distance of about twenty nautical miles; course of sixteen nautical miles, from Belden Point dock direct to Matinnicock Buoy and return, and a course for small boats of about twelve nautical miles from Belden Point dock to stakeboat off Throgg's Neck to Old Hen Buoy and return to Belden Point.

The yachts will be followed by the Iron steamboat Cygnus.

Coming Baseball Events.

Interest in baseball will be revived this week. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day the Rules Committee of the National League will hold an important meeting; to-morrow the Giants sail for the sunny South, leaving Pier 35 North River at 3 P. M. On Wednesday the League will have its schedule meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and on the day following, the Bridegrooms of Brooklyn will embark for Savannah. The Giants, all but a few of them, will report to Manager Director Freedman, and this evening they will be tendered a beefsteak dinner by "Nick" Engle.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Meeting of Executive Committee, National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers.

Special meeting New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.

Pool exhibition, benefit to mother of Charles H. Manning, at 12 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tourney: Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Montauks, at 331 Bowery.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Meeting Baseball League Schedule Committee, at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bowling.—Junk Clerks' League; Castle Point vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club, at Brooklyn.

Whist.—Knickerbocker vs. Brooklyn, at Lincoln Club, Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League; Bank Clerks' League; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Columbia, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Meeting Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, East Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.

Cake walk, Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

Handicap foil competition, at New-York Fencing Club.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

Many of the Tournaments Are Now Remarkably Close.

THREE TEAMS TIED IN HARLEM LEAGUE

One More Victory Will Give the Brooklyn Interclub League Championship to Oxford — Standing of Teams.

Now that the competitions in the bowling tournaments of this city and Brooklyn are drawing to a close all the teams are doing their best so as to make a good showing at the close. In the Interclub League Oxford has to win one more game to settle the champion question. There will be more than usual interest taken in the Montauk and Hanover games from now on, as these two clubs are even terms for second place. The standing of the other clubs remain the same.

The Bank Clerks have started in for their final games. Bank of America, Western National, and American Exchange National Banks played their final series of games on Wednesday night last. The Bank for Savings team is in the lead, with the champion Citizens' a close send.

New-York II., by winning two games Friday night, is now a tie for first place with Winsor I. and Lotus team in the Harlem Republican Club League.

Parke, Davis & Co. lead Whitall, Tatum & Co. by one game in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association tournament, Lanman & Kemp, and Dodge & Olcott are pushing the leaders hard. Paradise still retains a winning lead in the Peterdorf's House tournament, with the Amity team second, one game ahead of the Social Club. In the individual work Bernhart of the Paradise is ahead with an average of 164.

The records follow:

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Oxford	24	6	924	Un'n League	14	16	887
Montauk	18	12	949	Columbia	14	16	873
Hanover	18	12	879	Aurora Gra.	10	20	888
Lincoln	17	13	928	Midwood	10	20	863
Carleton	16	14	929	Knickerb'r	9	21	828

FIFTEENTH ROUND.

Club.	First Game.	Second Game.	Total Pins.	Average.
Oxford	923	790	1,713	856
Lincoln	795	839	1,634	817
Montauk	819	822	1,632	816
Midwood	883	706	1,589	784
Harover	744	713	1,457	728
Columbia	806	747	1,553	776
Carleton	818	780	1,598	799
Union League	713	783	1,494	747
Aurora Grata	800	814	1,614	807
Knickerbocker	691	645	1,336	668

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank for Savings	10	2	859
Citizens' Savings Bank	9	3	795
American Exchange National	10	4	806
Chase National Bank	8	4	842
National Park Bank	8	4	835
Bank of Manhattan Company	8	4	785
Union Square Bank	7	5	875
First National Bank	7	5	773
Bank of America	6	6	776
Mount Morris Bank	5	7	809
Merchants' National Bank	4	8	778
Western National Bank	4	10	742
Merchants' National Bank	4	10	700
Fourth National Bank	2	10	723
Bank of Republic	0	12	774

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Winsor I	6	2	896	Puritan	5	5	876
Lotus	6	2	924	Harlem	4	6	867
New-York II.	6	2	921	Grip	4	6	835
New-York I.	5	3	938	Lincoln I	3	5	896
Phoenix I	5	3	924	Lincoln II	3	7	904
Bachelor	4	4	884	Phoenix II	3	9	830
Winsor II	8	6	901	Clique	2	6	821
Standard	6	6	917				

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Sc.
Parke, Davis & Co.	15	3	876
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	14	4	793
Lanman & Kemp	13	5	768
Dodge & Olcott	12	6	820
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	11	8	843
India Rubber Comb Company	10	8	843
Merck & Co.	9	9	828
Colgate & Co.	9	9	741
Seabury & Johnson	7	11	694

GREATNESS OF DOUGLASS

"The Most Picturesque Historical Figure in Modern Times."

EULOGIZED BY THE REV. DR. BANKS

His Lofty Ideals Alone Made It Possible for Him to Achieve the Great Triumphs of His Life.

The Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was well filled last evening when the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks, delivered an excellent sermon on "Frederick Douglass, the Eloquent, the Most Picturesque Historical Figure in Modern Times."

Dr. Banks took for his text these words: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen?"

"If I were asked," he said, "what person in the present century had fought against the greatest odds and won in the struggle of life at most points, I should answer, Frederick Douglass. There is a great deal of talk about self-made men in our time, and we have had a n abundance of eloquence concerning Abraham Lincoln's rise from the place of railsplitter to the Presidency; concerning Gen. Grant's career from the tannery to the position of first American citizen, and concerning Garfield's, from the tow path to the White House; but none of these men, nor all of them put together, had to make life's race with such a handicap or facing such odds as had Frederick Douglass.

"Here is a man who learned to read and write by studying out the characters made by the carpenters in the Baltimore lumber yards, who comes by his own devoted effort to speak the English language with an elcquence equal to Charles Sumner, or Henry Ward Beecher, in their best days.

"Here is a man who did not know who his father was, who never saw his mother but a few times, and then by moonlight or by glimpses caught by a tallow dip, in a log cabin; who came to be a bosom friend of John Bright, the intimate of Abraham Lincoln, the boon companion of Daniel O'Connell; who came to be loved by Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, and was held in highest honor and most tender regard by many of the noblest women of both continents; came to be the undisputed leader of his race; known wherever the English language is spoken, and to be respected by the whole civilized world.

"The story of his life is the most romantic of all modern times. No man began so low and climbed so high as he.

"Frederick Douglass had many elements of greatness, and one of the greatest was his power of grim perseverance. He had the power to patiently, ploddingly, whip himself through any hard work that must be done. It was once said by an opponent of Sir Walter Raleigh: 'He can toil terribly.' Frederick Douglass had in a remarkable degree that terrible, irresistible power of the toiler. Whether it was learning to read by the carpenters' marks on strips of building timber, ploddingly, after he was a grown man, through the grammar of the English language, or setting himself, in middle age, to acquire that information and knowledge necessary to make him a skillful friend of his people, he had the perseverance and the pluck and the devotion to toil mercilessly until his task was accomplished.

"Frederick Douglass had great ideals. He never compromised with himself for anything less than the best that was possible. Nothing short of being the very best type of man and the most noble orator that it was possible to produce out of his circumstances and gifts satisfied him for a moment.

These lofty ideals alone made it possible for him to achieve the great triumphs of his life. For, after all, the greatest triumph of Douglass's life is not to be found in his glorious success as an orator, nor in his triumphs as a political leader, but in the splendid moral fibre of the man, that enabled him to live a life which is not only a precious heritage to his own race, but an inspiration to men of all races, throughout all time. Think of the fearful odds he had to fight against in order to produce such a moral character.

"Milton says: 'It is a long way out of hell up to light.' Think of the hell of iniquity into which he was born. He was born in the midst of that enforced tendency to every vicious passion and unholy appetite that springs from the world, the flesh, and the devil; but in spite of it all, he developed a strong, robust manhood, which he kept clean and spotless throughout half a century lived in the public gaze. Frederick Douglass did no greater thing for his race than that.

"Douglass's oratory gained much of its power from the superb manhood that was behind him. I once heard him deliver his great address on John Brown. His discussion of the law of retribution was the strongest I ever heard. As he stood there on the platform, giving us the evolution of John Brown, he filled one's ideal of the old Hebrew prophets. He reached the climax in these words:

"'The cry that went up from the startled and terrified inhabitants of Harper's Ferry was but the echo of that other cry which began two hundred years before, when the man hunter first set foot in the quiet African villages. The raid on Harper's Ferry was contracted for when the first slave ship landed on these shores.'

"'The question has been often asked,' said Douglass, in that great address, 'why Virginia, with a grand magnanimity, did not spare John Brown? But they had a thing down there, and that thing could not stand the life of John Brown. Her own Patrick Henry loved liberty for the rich man and the great; John Brown loved liberty for the poor and lowly. It was not white man dying for white man; it was white man dying for black man. He came down from the heaven of New-England liberty to the hell of African slavery. He gave his life as the best gift he could lay on the altar of human liberty.'

"Frederick Douglass was a broad-spirited, public man. He was too large a man for any bitter, bigoted partisanship. His declaration about some public affair, not long ago, in a letter which has been printed, in which he says: 'I am a Republican, but I am not a Republican right or wrong,' shows the breadth of the man. And it is well to notice in connection with this fact the marvelous growth in Frederick Douglass's time in toleration of freedom of principles and speech which is illustrated in the House of Representatives of the North Carolina Legislature, adjourning in honor of Frederick Douglass, on receiving the news of his death last Thursday.

"It is very appropriate that his last appearance in public should have been on the platform of the Woman's Council, on the very day of his death. To no other cause had he given more sincere devotion than to the equality of rights and privileges between man and woman.

"I heard him, one time, in an address on woman's suffrage, in reply to the suggestion that the pool of politics was too dirty to allow women to come into it, ask, with stinging sarcasm, Who made the pool dirty? No woman has been playing in it.'

"The fact that a bill now before the New-York Legislature to punish by flogging certain classes of human brutes has been so amended by that august body as to permit a man to beat his wife without danger of punishment, very clearly indicates that there is great necessity that Frederick Douglass's mantle shall fall upon younger men, and that his position, that a disfranchised class will always be an oppressed class, was well taken.

"No man doubts for a moment that if equal suffrage had been granted by the last Constitutional Convention the wife-beater would have had to take his flogging along with the other brutes.

"A career like that of Frederick Douglass is at once an honor and an inspiration to humanity. In such a man the kinship of all races is demonstrated."

Princeton Students Indignant.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Princeton students and Princeton people generally read with great surprise and indignation the exaggerated and ridiculous reports of trouble between students and citizens, sent out by irresponsible parties, which appeared this morning in some of the New-York papers. The fact is, the students and towns people are on the most friendly terms.

Diligent inquiry by The New-York Times reporter has developed the fact that a slight altercation did take place between two or three students and as many townsmen at a ball in Odd Fellows' Hall, but no one was seriously hurt, and the story of a pool of blood on the floor is but the baseless fabric of a highly-developed imagination.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:40 | Sun sets...5:47 | Moon sets...6:58 | A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:58	8:21	1:48	2:10
Governors Island	8:18	8:43	2:23	2:45
Hell Gate	10:11	10:36	3:51	4:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Bessel, Pernambuco	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Portia, Jamaica		

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Feb. 25.—America, London, Feb. 12; Athos, Kingston, Feb. 19; California, Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 19; Martello, Hull, Feb. 9; Nomadic, Liverpool, Feb. 15; Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 21; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—Andes, Kingston, Feb. 21; Mobile, London, Feb. 14; Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 13; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Waesland, Antwerp, Feb. 16.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Stuttgart, Bremen, Feb. 16; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 25; Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 23.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Feb. 14; Norwegian, Glasgow, Feb. 15; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Feb. 16.

FRIDAY, March 1.—Ems, Bremen, Feb. 20; Flaxman, St. Lucia, Feb. 20; Russia, Hamburg, Feb. 18; Suevia, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Feb. 24.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Laurent, Havre Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 8:38 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Mentz, Messina, &c., Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Rivera, Havana Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.

SS Colombia, Henderson, Colon Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS New-York, Rockwell, Azua, &c., Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS South Portland, Dickman, Georgetown, &c., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Wempe, Bremen Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Grandotte, Walker, West Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Fern, United States.

Ship Conqueror, (of Boston,) Lothrop, Calcutt 111 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Brilliant, for Dover, for orders; Strabo, for Liverpool; Galileo, for Hull; Vittoria, for Philadelphia; Baumwall, for Stettin, &c.; Pawnee, for Georgetown, &c.

Ship Benjamin Sewall, for San Francisco.

Bark Inch Keith, for Anjer, Java.

By Cable.

BROW HEAD, Feb. 24.—SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York Feb. 14 for Liverpool, passed here to-day.

GLASGOW, Feb. 24.—SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Shanklin, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—SS Auranla, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

Winter Resorts.

Thomasville, Ga.,

PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

For circulars, &c., address

WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," 13 Astor Place, New-York City.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD

SUMMIT, N. J.

500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.

Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.

HOTEL SAN MARCO.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.

Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.

BLANCHARD & HAGAR.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open, and will remain open for the season of 1895. Rates reasonable. Apply at THE SHERWOOD, 44th St. and 5th Av.

THE CHALFONTE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the beach.

Full ocean view.

Sea-water baths in the house.

Also Illustrated Booklet free.

E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

Hotels.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

REOPENED.

Madison Square, New-York.

After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.

ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

Special rates for families.

J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE.

42d Street, Entrance 9 West.

NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.

Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

Instruction—City Schools.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies, department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities.

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF THE CITY RECORD,
No. 2 City Hall,
New-York, Feb. 19, 1895.

TO STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.

Your attention is hereby called to the proposals for bids to supply stationery—pens, ink, paper, &c.—to the courts and the departments and bureaus of the City Government now publishing in The City Record.

Bids will be received in this office until 12 M. on Friday, March 1, 1895, at or about which time they will be opened at a meeting of the Board of City Record, to be held in the Mayor's office.

All necessary information may be obtained from the proposals and the estimate and contract forms to be procured at this office and from certain samples on exhibition in the Department of Public Works.

By order of the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Commissioner of Public Works.

W. J. K. KENNY,
Supervisor of The City Record.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

16 EAST 43d ST.—Unexceptionable table board.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 61 WEST.—Front, sunny room, fourth floor, with board; terms reasonable.

143 WEST 21st ST.—Choice rooms, with board; references.

Furnished Rooms.

J.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; NEAT, quiet house; board if desired; reference. 111 East 19th St.

1.—SUITES OF ROOMS.—69 Madison Av.; also single rooms; terms reasonable.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

130 WEST 86th ST., OPPOSITE Marlborough.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—Lodgings or suite of rooms for two ladies; private table; highest references. Z. Y. X., Box 147 Times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a young girl as chambermaid; if in a small family will assist with other work; neat and reliable. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 27 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as chambermaid; capable and competent; for private family only; will assist in sewing; has best of city reference; country preferred. M. Goerlitz, 352 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young person as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. 250 West 19th St., third flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French-Swiss girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; good city references. M. D., care of Mrs. Weber, 163 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and do fine washing. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 140 West 83d St.; ring second bell, east.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as chambermaid; good sewer; would mind growing children; city or country; good references. 265 West 20th St.; ring Hunter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and assist with waiting, undermaid's work; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist with anything required; good city reference from last employer. 242 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 152 East 39th St.; ring Mrs. Ramsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging. 62 West 56th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Norwegian girl as first-class chambermaid; good city reference. E. S., Box 258 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl; excellent sewer; private family; city reference. Ross, Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid or waitress. S. D., 121 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. N. Cederholm, 337 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; Swiss-German girl; three years' reference. T. A., 11 University Place.

Companions.

A.—LADY WISHES TO PLACE BRIGHT, thoroughly-refined, and trustworthy young woman as companion to young ladies or invalid, or in any position of trust; good traveler and packer. A. F., "The Areston," 55th St. and Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By young Swedish lady as companion or attendant to elderly lady; can assist in housekeeping; excellent masseuse; references. A. W., 251 Columbus Av.

COMPANION.—Young lady desires position with nice private family as companion or governess to young children. A., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young girl; neat appearance; first-class on meats and soups; excellent baker and pastry maker; also ices and creams; can be highly recommended by last employer; wages, $25; no cards. 250 West 69th St.

COOK.—By good French cook, speaking little English, having much experience in her trade; in private family; no washing; good city reference. Cook., care of Mrs. Tisserand, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25; city reference. 112 West 30th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands soups, entrées, pastries, ices, jellies, boning and larding, and bread making; personal reference; English. F. G., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young, first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; highest personal references. M., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Professed; Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; has excellent references; has lived with some of the best families in the city. A. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough, experienced cook and caterer; will take entire charge; best of reference; city or country. M. S., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—French; age, 24; lately landed; strong and willing; speaks a little English; strictly economical and industrious. Eugenie Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a girl as plain cook in a small private family, or will do chamberwork, with some washing. 425 West 32d St.; ring Fenick's bell.

COOK—WAITER, &c.—By French couple; woman first-class cook; man waiter and generally useful; no objections; city or country. Marris, 217 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as competent cook; do plain washing; small private family; best city reference. L. L. Box 109 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; private family; understands thoroughly French and American cooking; best city reference. H. L., Box 109 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By neat Canadian Protestant; good economical cook; will do some washing; city or country; references. 396 6th Av., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, and fine desserts; best of references. Swiss Cook, 117 West 26th St., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By competent woman, or to do general housework; city or country; best city reference. 513 West 59th St., two flights.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. 219 West 16th St.; ring Rose's bell.

COOK.—By professional German woman; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30 to $40; city reference. Corner of 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city references; no objection to go to the country. 198 East 76th St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker; coarse washing; good city reference. A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private family; would do coarse washing; best city reference. 208 East 88th St.; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; excellent reference; understands all kinds family cooking; city or country. 343 West 49th St., Killen's bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by day or week; personal reference. Stubbs, 159 East 30th St.

COOK.—By English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no washing; good reference. 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking. M., care of Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK, &c.—By woman as plain cook or do general housework in private family. 259 West 47th St.

COOK.—French; in private family; good reference; wages, $45. E. R. M., 661 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook and kitchenmaid. 664 6th Av., second floor. Okerberg.

COOK.—By good French cook in private family; good city reference. M. K., 145 West 22d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by day at washing, scrubbing, or housecleaning; willing and obliging; good references. H. A., 413 West 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; brought up in England; is good waitress, chambermaid, or any kind of housework; best city reference. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Swedish woman to go out by the day; any kind of work. 205 East 20th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Good sewer; experienced mender; fine children's dresses; fine white goods; one or two days weekly; city reference. Dietrich, 300 East 93d St., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; to go out by the day; perfect fitter; elegant designer for latest imported styles; excellent references. A., 243 West 12th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, ladies' and misses' gowns; show samples; day or home. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and stylish trimmer, engagements by the day; terms moderate; reference. Miss Keegan, 54 East 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A reliable dressmaker will go out by the day in private families; reference. 202 West 43d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations; children's dresses. Huth, 502 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Walking and evening; theatrical dresses made reasonably, and Misses' street and dancing gowns; also thorough dressmaker; by day, 1,322 Broadway, near 34th St., second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian styles in skirts; fancy waists, wraps, and jackets a specialty; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. ALICE HALL, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; a few more customers by the day or to take work home; reference. Dressmaker, 8 West 135th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a highly-educated, competent North German Protestant; takes entire charge; teaches children successfully; excellent reference. Call, Monday, 9 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French governess to take entire charge of children; family going to Europe preferred; references. Governess, care of Mrs. Haidl, 301 West 20th St.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated governess; entire charge of children; good management; good sewer; speaks no English; references. C., 220 West 36th St., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—By educated North German girl; can teach German, French, and English; sews well; city or country. 176 East 34th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; speaks English and Spanish; takes entire charge of child; or as companion; used to traveling; best references. C., 143 West 14th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher wishes to teach the German and French languages; will teach five lessons a week for $2; educated in Europe; references. Anna, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging. 813 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl to do general housework in small family. 244 East 30th St., third floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; companion for traveling in Europe; perfect hairdresser and packer; speaks French, German, and English; best city references. M. E., 666 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid, speaking English thoroughly; competent in all her duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; best city references; city or travel. Mlle. Marie, 206 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid; speaks English, French, and German; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city references. T., care of Mrs. Kramer, 104 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person as lady's maid; very willing and obliging; five and two years' first-class city references. G. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Good seamstress, hairdresser; understands her duties thoroughly; best city references. Eglise Francaise St. Esprits, West 22d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant young woman; willing to assist with light chamberwork; capable; good references. 765 6th Av., care Mrs. Faulkner.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; good seamstress and hairdresser, and good packer at traveling; best city reference, R. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant French lady's maid; competent in all her duties; speaks English; is good seamstress; best city references. M. N., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French person as lady's maid; good seamstress and competent hairdresser; city references. Carron, 140 West 33d St., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no children; willing and obliging; best reference. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; good reference. H. S., 25 East 14th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—With family going to Bar Harbor in Summer; American girl; excellent reference. S. D., care of Welburn, 181 Waverley Place.

MAID, &c.—By a very well-educated young girl, Swiss, speaking three languages, as maid or nurse to growing children, in first-class family; good references. F. G., 341 West 30th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl as maid or seamstress; first-class city reference. 381 4th Av., third bell.

MAID.—By educated North German as maid to lady or grown children; good sewer. 104 West 42d St., third floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; assist in other work; best city reference. G. L., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl, three days' work a week; good laundress; would do other work in private family; references. Sheils, 138 West 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; obliging; best city reference; wages, $23 to $25. M. C., Box 844 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress or assistant chambermaid in American family; good city references. M. K., Box 104, Advertising Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; is a first-class shirt ironer; city or country; city references; lady can be seen. 902 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; best city reference; shirts, collars specialty; private family; city or country; other work if required. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress, private family; good reference; wages, $25. 244 East 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To children over 4; by well-educated nurse; German; from Hanover; in first-class American family; best references. C. D., care of Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—To children over four years; by competent, refined Englishwoman; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; six years' highest city reference. Experienced. 70 8th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an educated North German girl as nurse or maid to growing children; neat sewer. Can be seen at present employer's, 167 West 44th St.

NURSE or MAID.—Swiss; speaks French, German; can teach the children first lessons; good needlework; best references. L. M., 29 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent person; takes entire charge from birth, of growing children; good sewer; best city reference. D. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse or chambermaid; city or country. Amelie, 153 West 26th St., care of Cazale.

NURSE.—By a reliable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly capable to take full charge; best city reference; no cards. 874 6th Av., first bell.

NURSE.—French; age, 22; lately landed; of bright disposition; good scholar; certificated in Paris. E. B., 145 West 31st St.

NURSE.—French; for a child of two years; a native of New-York; good references. G. L., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl, 19, as nurse in first-class family. Numann, 862 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By lady, sewing in families, by the day; can repair dresses; also do children's sewing and mending; hours, 9 to 5, for $1. Lenore, 841 West 59th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; will go out by the day in private family. L. Coudray, 177 Waverley Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young widow as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; references. Eva, 101 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress or lady's maid; best city references. C. W., 101 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Also understands dressmaking; by the day. Johnson, 245 East 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family. 259 West 25th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; understands serving courses, wines, salads; care of silver; best city references. H., care of Trouve, 206 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By French girl as waitress or nurse for growing children; first-class references; no objection to country. Mrs. Frankfort, 391 7th Av., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress; excellent city reference. 339 West 49th St., second flat.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; takes full care of dining room; city reference. Call, Monday, 98 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress; or as parlormaid; in a private family; best city reference. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress or parlormaid; personal city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 1 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish waitress for private family; has good reference. M. B., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Bella St. Clair, 58 East 11th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable widow; take washing home; 75c. dozen; boarding houses' or barbers' or families' fine washing. 330 West 49th St.; ring Shelley's bell.

WASHING.—By competent person as laundress; ladies' fine washing; pillow shams and tidies done up equal to new; best reference. H. S. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to do a large family washing reasonably. Mrs. Kelly, 341 East 36th St.

WASHING.—By thoroughly-competent woman, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing to take home. Mrs. Wilson, 343 West 40th St.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take in fine washing at her own house; best city references; present employer can be seen. Laundress, 1,026 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced woman in private family; best city reference. 478 3d Av., care Mrs. Butler.

MASSAGE.—Operator wishes work home or visiting. Mrs. Ray, 241 West 36th St.

MASSEUSE wishes few customers. Miss Laub, 43 East 20th St., near Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By young French couple; man, butler or valet; speaks English and German; wife as maid, or maid to young Misses; good dressmaker; no objection to travel; best of Paris and city references. Gassler, 232 West 28th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man is good valet; willing to make himself useful; wife is a first-class cook in every respect; can take charge of bachelor's apartment; city or country; $60 for both; best city reference. H. H., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a highly-recommended butler, with thorough experience; is an intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man; conscientious, obliging, excellent references from last and former employers; several years in one place. Ludo. Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent man and wife, who are practically experienced in their duties in every respect; have excellent references; will be personally recommended by last employer. T. C. C., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young Englishman as butler or first-class second man; tall and good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; leaving through family going abroad; best city references. H. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; or first-class second man; 25 years old; eight years' city references; disengaged on the 1st of March; present employer can be seen; wages, $40. Joseph, Box 250 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French couple; both understand their duties; willing to go to any town or country; first-class city reference; Philadelphia family preferred. French Couple, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; age, 36; speaks fluent English; is good valet; also good cook; strictly respectable and sober; two and a half years' and five years' previous refegences. Vatel, 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By French butler, understanding some English, for table service or houseman; first-class city references. A. C., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class colored butler; strictly temperate; honest; capable of all the duties required of a first-class butler; best city reference. Butler, 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly competent in both; excellent personal references; country preferred; English; age, 31; height, 5 feet 11 inches. A. S., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a capable young man as butler in private family; can speak French and English; best of reference. A. B., care of Rescousie, 300 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; age, 38; in private family; give satisfaction in everything, especially in care of silver; four years' reference from last employer. A. R., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Married; wife thoroughly-trained English cook; lived in best of English and American families; both English; ages, 35. L. N., 155 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; private family; first-class city reference; thoroughly understands care of dining room and silver; willing and obliging. 603 2d Av.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; first-class city reference; thoroughly understands care dining room and silver; willing and obliging. Butler, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—In small family; by young Englishman; good cook; highest city references; would valet two gentlemen. D. D., 152 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; understands well the care of silver and hardwood floors; good city references. D. O., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; has the best of city references as thoroughly capable, sober, and honest; two years in last place. L. H., 200 West 53d St.

BUTLER and LAUNDRESS.—By French couple in private family; best reference; city or country. W. B., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young Japanese in private family; well experienced and best city references. A. K., care janitor, 136 East 18th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; can furnish best of city references. A. R. A., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Piety and Patriotism Inculcated at the Brick Church.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TOPICAL SERMON

The Spoils System in Politics, Mr Platt's Interference in Local Affairs, and the Silverites Roundly Denounced.

The Sons of the Revolution held a special service yesterday in the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, to commemorate the one hundred and sixty-third Birthday of George Washington.

About 300 members of the association were present. They assembled in the lecture room in the rear of the church, wearing their insignia, and marched through Thirty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, and to the church.

The procession was met at the church door by the clergymen who were to conduct the service, James O. Murray, D. D., dean of Princeton College, who was assisted by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., pastor of the Brick Church; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, chaplain of the New-York Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Rev. John C. Eccleston, D. D., rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, N. Y.; the Rev. George S. Baker, D. D., Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Flagg, and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

The body of the church was reserved for the Sons of the Revolution and the invited guests. Among the societies represented were the Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Aztec Club, the Loyal Legion, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

The Daughters of the Revolution were represented by Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, General President; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, General Secretary; Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler.

The Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New-York was represented by Miss Howard Townsend, President; Mrs. Turnbull, Corresponding Secretary; Miss M. D. B. Miller, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. S. Johnson Hodson. All wore the insignia of their respective societies.

The church was draped with the buff and blue colors of the society, and the flag bearing the thirteen original stars and bars.

The singing of the processional hymns, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" and "In Loud, Exalted Strains the King of Glory Praise," by the congregation preceded the reading of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Psalm.

The Rev. Dr. Murray then prayed for peace and for the President of the United States. He also offered up a special thanksgiving for George Washington, and for the Sons of the Revolution.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., took for his text I. Samuel, xii., 13: "Now therefore behold the King whom ye have chosen, and whom ye have asked for; and behold the Lord hath set a King over you."

Paying tribute to the memory of George Washington, who he said was the incarnation of the spirit of 1776, he continued: "George Washington was simply a God-fearing, liberty-loving gentleman, and was a typical American. He was a man full of domestic virtues.

"There are three great sources for the development of human good, namely, the homestead, the Church, and the State.

"The homestead comes first; it is the seed plot, the nursery of virtue. Our greatest peril to-day is the decline of domestic morality and piety. If these vanish nothing can take their place. Show me a home where the boys are permitted to believe that religion has nothing to do with citizenship, and that their object must be to get as much as possible from the State and do as little as possible for it; where the girls are suffered to think that because they have as yet no votes they have therefore no duties to the Commonwealth, and that the crowning glory of American woman's life is to marry foreigners with a title and mighty little else—show me such a home, and I will show you a place of enemies to the Republic.

"The Daughters of the Revolution have, however, a much higher object than this. Teach your sons to speak the truth, and to prefer poverty to dishonor in order that they may be the bulwarks of the State in the great struggle that is coming between capital and labor."

The preacher then eulogized Capt. Frank Roosevelt of the Twelfth Regiment, who died from pneumonia contracted during the Brooklyn strike.

"Capt. Roosevelt," he said, "marched out a few weeks ago with the golden youth, —not the gilded youth—to defend the liberties of a city whose Chief Magistrate hesitated to do his duty. Capt. Roosevelt was as truly a martyr as if he had fallen at Bunker's Hill or Gettysburg."

Dr. Van Dyke denounced the legislators who would substitute silver for gold, and also spoke indirectly against the income tax. He spoke strongly against the "spoil system" in politics, which, he said, was organized treason against the Republic and a willful trangression against the moral law.

"The people of this city," said he, "have just succeeded in overthrowing a powerful organization. They elected a Chief Magistrate to administer the affairs of the city in a business manner. To this Chief Magistrate now comes a man from the rural districts of Tioga County, who demands that his counsel shall be taken, his followers rewarded, and his party's harmony preserved in the distribution of the offices of this great city, of which he is not a citizen.

"This is a more impudent and tyrannical iniquity than George III. ever proposed over his colonies. Who is responsible for this? The corporations, the office seekers, and the citizens who, by voting or by not voting, have year after year, filled our legislative houses with men to do the bosses' bidding.

"They say that this year such evil will not prevail in this city, and I thank God that it looks as if we were going to have a good Municipal Government."

The proceedings concluded by the singing of "Our Father—God! to Thee!" and the Doxology.

A special interest attached to the services on account of the historic connection of the Brick Church with the struggle for independence. The church, which was founded in 1767, stood at the corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets. Its members were ardent patriots, and when the British captured the city, the congregation was forced into exile. The church was converted into a hospital, and was almost ruined by the British soldiery.

In a sermon preached in 1783, Dr. Rodgers, the first pastor of the church, said:

"It is much to be lamented that the troops of a Nation that has been considered as one of the bulwarks of the reformation should act as if they waged war with the God whom Christians adore. They have in the course of this war utterly destroyed more than fifty places of public worship in these States. Of the nineteen places of public worship in this city when the war began there were but nine fit to use when the British troops left it."

The work of restoring the church was begun in 1783, and completed the following year. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke is the fourth successor of Dr. Rodgers in the pastorate of the Brick Church.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

They Were at Trinity Church and Dr. Steele Preached to Them.

The middle aisle pews of Trinity Church were occupied during vesper service yesterday by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom the courtesies of the old church had been extended in honor of the birthday of Washington. Dr. J. N. Steele was in the pulpit, and addressed his remarks to the women of the society.

He said that in the celebration of our national holidays, which were intended to remind the people of the events and persons to be revered in connection with the history of our country, the people had forgotten, generally, all about the patriotic part and regarded them merely as days of freedom from work and opportunity for enjoyment. The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution cherishes the memory of events that had to do with the obtaining of our liberties, and its avowed purpose is to keep alive the spirit of those times, and a spirit like that of the men who brought about the revolution.

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution breathes not only a spirit of liberty, but a spirit of hearty reverence for the Nation's God. It should be the work of the daughters of men who fought for the establishment of the Constitution to use all their influence to keep that spirit all alive and all awake.

Dr. Steele said that he did not intend to talk upon woman's rights and woman's sphere. Christ's incarnation was through the instrumentality of woman, and he taught a religion of gentleness and love—and not of ities that are woman's strength—and ot of powerful intellect, of valorous, stirring deeds, of bigness of muscle.

A Christian woman's sphere, according to the doctor, is at home, or in home relations, where she may bring these elements of her strength to bear. He called upon the Daughters of the Revolution to cherish the lovely spirit of the women of the revolutionary times, and in true womanly way make the nation a God-fearing one, as it was in the days of our forefathers.

WASHINGTON IN HIS GLORY.

As a Conqueror His Virtues Did Not Leave Him in Life.

The Rev. Albert E. Kittredge preached at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church last night on "George Washington and the Lessons Taught by His Life."

"For eight years," he said, "he fought the mightiest power of the world, and when he had overcome it did he assume the life and manner of a conqueror? No, his virtues did not leave him in the hour of his glory.

"He was a greater man than Napoleon, for Napoleon was a wicked man in his private life.

"When Washington died the flags of the British fleets in our ports were lowered, and in France Napoleon draped the land in mourning for ten days.

"The world saw in Washington an example of virtue, the like of whom had seldom lived before. The nation loved his character. His name can only be written beneath one man of the earth. He was Moses, the King of Israel.

"Now I would show you in the sublimity of Washington an example. I might have spoken of him to better purpose three months ago. But we have forced the most corrupt political system that ever fastened itself upon a municipality, and come out victorious. It was patriotism that rose up.

"But where would we have been if Washington had been a politician such as we know in these days. Such politicians are assassins of their country.

"You younger hearers must not allow yourselves to be guaged or influenced by the notoriety that people gain to-day. It will not live. Wickedness will never shine while the light of the virtues of men like Washington is glowing.

"Alfred is the only name that we adore in ancient Britain. Who cares for the Roman Empress to-day? Lafayette was greater than Napoleon, and when Aaron Burr's name is forgotten our people will be hanging wreaths on the brow of Hamilton.

"Just as Byron and Bunyan must perish, the works of Milton and Shakespeare must endure all time, for they are the fruits of virtuous lives and thoughts."

CHURCHES AS STEPPING STONES

Dr. Eaton Speaks of "Reckless Attempts" to Get into What Is Considered Exclusive Society.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton delivered last night the sixth and last of a series of Sunday night lectures on "Morality in Fiction," at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

The subject was "The Golden House; or, Two Phases of New-York Life." In "The Golden House," by Charles Dudley Warner, Dr. Eaton said he found a novel characterized by great keenness of observation and deftness of description.

"On rising from reading this book," said Dr. Eaton, "one is likely to experience a feeling of lassitude, and he may consider this the fault of the author. A more careful study, however, will show that it is due to the author's remarkable skill in describing a social order which inevitably leads to moral lassitude.

"Our modern city life is marked by an extravagant desire for gain and extravagance in social customs. A reckless attempt is made to get into the inner circles of what is considered exclusive society. For the accomplishment of this ambition even the church serves as a stepping stone, and the higher ideals of manhood and womanhood are sacrificed in the effort to reach a position which when reached is but the scene of dissatisfaction and discontent.

"In some of the wealthy houses of our city, indeed, are to be found such patient, pure, and loving homes as that of Edith Delancey in the novel, showing that wealth, properly accumulated and rightly used, may be a genuine blessing to humanity. But many of our young men who inherit wealth are constantly drawn into the maelstrom of speculation, in which, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, financial ruin is certain.

"Then there are young men of leisure, who spend all their time in traveling in Europe, or hunting game in the Rockies, or building yachts and magnificent country seats—they are traitors to their city and to their country.

"The women, also, who seek for fortune, and constantly demand more money that they may assume a social leadership, wear more beautiful gowns, and perform social functions in a somewhat more elegant manner than their neighbors, are lowering the ideals of true womanhood, and sacrificing the only happiness that is worth having.

"Much of the truest happiness is found on the 'dark side' of life, but every day men pass the windows of great hotels where they see people dining, with the sparkle of jewels and of wine, who do not know where they will get their next scrap of bread. It may be that there will always be misery for some and always feasting for others, but the condition of the poor demands our attention. In the work of philanthropy the Christian and the agnostic are united. There are certain points of contrast, too, between those living in the shadow and those who live in the sunlight.

"Among these are love of children, love of country, and love of God. The sacrifices made by many a poor mother for her children are scarcely even dreamed of by even the most devoted of wealthy women, and in time of national peril poor men spring to the defense of their country as quickly as those in easy circumstances. Some who do not even acknowledge God believe in a Divine justice, mercy, and purity. If religion means anything, it means the gathering together of the broken fragments of humanity, and the only real joy in life comes from an active beneficence."

UNITED COUNCIL'S ENTERTAINMENT

A Fine Programme Prepared for Its Members and Guests.

United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, furnished an unusually fine entertainment for its members and guests at its meeting in the Jaeger Building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The council, which is the largest in the order, is composed very largely of actors and actresses, and is presided over by Commander James H. J. Scullion, Treasurer of the Star Theatre. It is allowed to meet on Sundays, on account of the peculiar nature of its membership, which would make any other day or night inconvenient, and at each session an entertainment is given by the members, which is equal to that of any vaudeville theatre. The result is that the meetings are always largely attended, and yesterday the big hall was crowded when the doors were thrown open and the guests of the council were admitted.

Orator Daniel W. Quinn directed the entertainment officially, but the talent was secured by Companion Harry Braham, leader of the Star Theatre orchestra, who brought his whole band along with him. The orchestra rendered an overture, after which the quartet of "The Old Homestead," consisting of Frederick Rycroft and Stephen Baker, first and second tenors, and E. E. Rogers and Frederick Clarke, bassos, sang. Frederick Rycroft played a prelude on the organ; Charles E. Bigelow of the "Little Christopher" company sang and told humorous stories, and Bertha M. Silsby gave a cornet solo. Thomas Clifford gave a baritone solo, R. E. Rogers a recitation, and Messrs. Carrano, Rensch, and Schroeder a serenade for English horn, flute, and violoncello. The entertainment closed with a popular march, "The Honeymoon," by Mr. Braham's orchestra.

The next meeting of the council will be held March 10, when it will be ten years old, and an interesting programme is being arranged to celebrate the anniversary.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

We have purchased from a Belfast Manufacturer, his entire stock of Pure Linen Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, at an average reduction of 50 per cent. from list prices.

We shall place the same on sale this morning, February 25th, at these extraordinary low prices:

Sheets, 90x96 inches, at $3.25, $3.75 and $4.50 per pair.

Pillow Cases, 22½x36, 85 cents, $1.00, and $1.10 per pair.

Pillow Cases, 27x36, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.35 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

A BAG AND A CYLINDER

Col. Waring's New Device for Removing Ashes and Garbage.

BELIEVES IT WILL EXPEDITE WORK

The Question of Keeping the Streets Clean Is One of Money Only—Contradictory Complaints.

The Department of Street Cleaning is going to experiment with a new device for removing ashes and garbage.

As already announced in The New-York Times, Col. Waring will send out letters to-day to the persons living in the neighborhood where the experiment is to be tried asking for their co-operation.

In describing the proposed substitute for the ash cans now in use, Col. Waring said:

"The device that is to be tried is a simple one. It consists of a bag and of a galvanized iron cylinder, open at each end, that is small enough to slip into the bag easily. All that has to be done to make the apparatus ready for use is to slide the bag over the cylinder and then turn bag and cylinder over, so that the bottom of the bag will rest on the floor.

"The cylinder keeps the bag in position and protects its sides from coming in contact with live coals that may be in the ashes.

"The men who gather the ashes will pull out the iron cylinder. The ashes will, of course, fill out the bag, as the cylinder is withdrawn. All that remains to be done then is to tighten the cord or strap that closes the top of the bag and throw the bag on the cart.

"One hundred and fifty bags have been ordered for making the experiment, that is to be tried first in Thirty-eighth Street.

"The bag is made from the best quality of cotton duck. This is silicated, making it nearly fire-proof. The bottom of the bag is round, and, as it is liable to come in direct contact with hot coals, it is silicated and coated with asbestos.

"The cylinder, or receptacle, is 17 inches in diameter and 27 inches high. The bag is 18 inches in diameter and 30 inches high.

"Of course, at present, the arrangement is in an experimental state, but I believe it will work. It will save the annoyance of having ashes and papers blown about the streets, and it will at the same time greatly facilitate the work of gathering the ashes and garbage.

"According to the method now pursued, great loss of time is occasioned by the fact that the horse and cart have to wait constantly while the ashes are being emptied. I propose, with the new device, to provide enough men with each cart so that they can go ahead, tie up and bring out the bags, and throw them on the cart without halting the horse at all. It will not be necessary to open the bags until the dumps at the rivers are reached.

"It is estimated that each bag can be tied and placed on the cart in about three minutes. There must be, at each house, of course, two bags, so that, while one is being carted away, there will be another left behind for use until the first one is returned. Each bag will bear the number of the house to which it belongs. Each bag will be properly cleansed before it is taken home.

"The experiment will be made at the city's expense. If the device be adopted, it will be necessary for every house to purchase the bags and cylinders. The cost for the set will be somewhat less, I believe, than $4, the price of the ordinary ash cans now in use. I am convinced that they would prove equally durable. We will try using the same bags at first for both ashes and garbage.

"The original idea of this plan was mine. I had not contemplated the use of the metallic cylinder, however. I told Robert Frame, an engineer, of Newport, R. I., about my plan. He studied the subject, and constructed the apparatus as it now stands. It has been tried successfully at Newport, and the City Engineer recommends it highly.

"The new receptacles for ashes may be kept in the backyards, if thought best. As each cart will be in charge of a foreman, the men will have no time to loiter about the kitchens, and one of the objections now made to having the ashmen enter houses will be obviated.

"I believe this system will obviate many of the disagreeable features of the present system, besides expediting the work of the department to a great extent."

Col. Waring realizes more and more the difficulties that lie in the way of the Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

He has had two or three good-sized snowstorms to look after already, and he has discovered that he can clean the streets rapidly and well so long as the money holds out. The appropriations are entirely inadequate to meet the cost of removing the snow. Col. Waring, by simple computation, has found that it would be a question of a million or two dollars, rather than thousands, to keep the streets clean through an ordinary Winter.

He has encountered the Central Labor Union, and has spoken plainly to its representatives. He has been unable to get the extra laborers paid promptly, and they have not only besieged his office, but have visited the Mayor and called on Controller Fitch. The Mayor did not mind this so much, but Controller Fitch did not like it at all, and said so plainly.

Controller Fitch's patience quite gave out Saturday, when the pay roll that came from Commissioner Waring's office was immediately followed by a horde of laborers clamorous for their pay. It seemed indeed as though the man bearing the pay roll and the laborers had raced to see which should reach the Controller's office first.

Some of the men said they had been advised at the Commissioner's office to go to the Controller. This Commissioner Waring denied in the letter that he wrote to Mr. Fitch.

Besides these annoyances, there have been letters from persons asking why certain streets were not cleaned, and in the same mail letters protesting against having the snow removed from these same streets, and other complaining letters that always form a part of a Street-Cleaning Commissioner's mail.

Col. Waring has gone right on in the work of reorganizing his force. He has reduced the cost of removing snow, and has dispensed with several useless clerkships in his office, by which expenses have been cut down in a considerable degree.

He says that the question of keeping the streets clean is a question of the amount of money the city is willing to give, and of nothing else.

The blame for the fact that the streets of certain parts of the city are in bad condition at present, Commissioner Waring holds, does not rest with him at all.

Three-dollar shoe for $2.50—that's our way of saying "Come and see our shoes, you who wouldn't otherwise."

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

DAMAGED BY WATER.

Carpets. Mattings. Furniture.

Three floors of our Reserve Stock Rooms flooded by bursted water pipes.

One Floor of EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.
One " " FINE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.
One " " BEST JAPANESE & CHINESE MATTINGS.

We shall offer the above on Monday, Feb. 25, and following days, AT PRICES WHICH WILL INSURE A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Oscar Wilde's Latest.—George Alexander has found Oscar Wilde's new farce, "The Importance of Being Ernest," so popular that he expects to run it through the London season, after which he is under contract to produce a new play by Henry Arthur Jones. Two New-York managers are trying to secure the farce for this country, but Mr. Alexander is anxious to keep control of it for his own American tour, which he is to make season after next. It is a pure farce, after the style of Gilbert's "Engaged," and Mr. Alexander secured it by a mere chance. It was written for the Criterion Theatre, with Charles Wyndham in view for the leading part, but the success of "The Case of Rebellious Susan," at that house prevented its production this season, and the failure of Mr. James's play at the St. James gave Mr. Alexander a chance to present "Ernest." In passing it may be stated that in all accounts of this play hitherto printed in this country, the title has been misspelled. Ernest is the name of the hero, and it is his importance that is referred to in the title. The farce is called: "The Importance of Being Ernest," not "earnest."

—Georgia Cayvan's Plans.—A report was printed in an alleged cable dispatch from London last Saturday that Georgia Cayvan was to star next season in a play called "The City of Pleasure," under the management of Charles Frohman. The report is without the faintest shdow of foundation. The American rights to "The City of Pleasure" are owned by Daniel Frohman, but Miss Cayvan has never even read the play, and there was never any intention of having her star in it. As a matter of fact, no play has yet been selected for Miss Cayvan's starring tour, and the only certain thing regarding her future is that she will travel at the head of her own company next season. She has continued to reside in Paris ever since leaving here last December, and none of her plans for the future has been yet matured.

—Louis James's Illness.—The illness with which Louis James was attacked in San Francisco threw a great deal of extra work on Frederick Warde, who adapted himself to the situation remarkably well. Mr. James was unable to act after the third night of the engagement, and on the fourth night Mr. Warde played his part of Falstaff in "Henry IV." his younger son, Ernest, appearing as Prince Hal. In "Othello," Mr. Warde engaged an actor to play Iago, and himself assumed the part of the Moor, for the first time in four years. In "Julius Cæsar," he played Brutus, instead of Cassius, and in addition to all this extra work, he daily rehearsed his new play, "Runnymede," which he produced last week.

—Business Booming on the Pacific.—The theatrical business, which has been somewhat depressed on the Pacific coast for the past two years, is booming once again. "A Gaiety Girl" has made a big hit at the Baldwin, in San Francisco, where it has another week to run. On Wednesday, March 6, the company will sail for Australia, where it is to remain until Sept.1, under the direction of J. C. Williamson. General theatrical business has improved so greatly in the last two months that Al Hayman & Co., have decided to renew their lease of the Baldwin in San Francisco, and will continue to control both that and the California Theatre.

—The Empire's Next Play.—Rehearsals of "John-a-Dreams," the next play to be produced at the Empire Theatre, will begin this morning. The cast will include Mr. Miller, Mr. Faversham, Mr. Dodson, and Elsie De Wolfe, all of whom have important parts. The play must be produced, under the contract with H. Beerbohm Tree, before the close of Lent, but the exact date has not yet been fixed. "The Masqueraders" is still drawing large audiences to the Empire.

—Empire Dramatic School.—The pupils of this institution will give another performance at the Empire Theatre Thursday afternoon, presenting for the first time in any stage three new plays. The most important of them is a fantasy, in one act, by A. E. Lancaster, called "Romeo's First Love." It is in blank verse. The others are "Uncle Rodney," an idyl of the Catskills, and "All for Nothing," a trifle adapted from the French, and staged by Adeline Stanhope.

—E. M. Holland to Star.—E. M. Holland, whose contract with A. M. Palmer expires May 1, has decided to star next season, jointly with his brother, Joseph Holland, provided he can secure a proper play for the experiment. Mr. Holland has been receiving a very comfortable salary for several years, and has probably saved a little money, which he is willing to risk on the uncertainty of a starring tour.

—John Drew in Washington.—John Drew, who begins an engagement at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, to-night, played in Washington last week. With Abbey, Schoefel & Grau's Grand Opera Company and the social events of the last week of the season before Lent in competition, Mr. Drew played to a business of $8,200 on the week.

—"The Foundling."—Exceptions were taken in Chicago to some of the lines in "The Foundling," which the critics of that city pronounced too broad. Charles Frohman does not agree with them, regarding their strictures as hypercritical, and he will produce the farce at Hoyt's to-night exactly as it was written and acted in London.

—Damages for Mr. Mansfield.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company has paid Richard Mansfield $2,500 as a settlement for the injuries received by Beatrice Cameron (Mrs. Mansfield) last Monday night, when a switch engine crashed into his private car.

—"Sans Gêne" in English.—The run of the English version of "Mme. Sans Gêne," at the Broadway Theatre, will continue until April 6, making the season in this city twelve weeks. Seats are now selling a month in advance.

ROBBING THE BANK TEN YEARS

Paying Teller Hamner Arrested for a Large Embezzlement.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 24.—This city was startled to-day by the announcement of the arrest of Walker G. Hamner, for twenty years teller of the First National Bank, charged with embezzling $23,000 of the funds of the bank. His peculations are said to have been going on for ten years.

The bank officers are now engaged in making an investigation, and an official statement will be given out to-morrow. Hamner is bonded for $15,000, and the bank will not lose over $8,000. It is one of the strongest institutions in the South.

Oklahoma Wants to be a State.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 24.—The Republican members of the Legislature are in the majority in both houses, and after a long caucus last night agreed that next week they would push through a bill providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention next Summer, and the election of a full complement of State officers and Congressmen next Fall, so as to be ready for immediate Statehood on the assembling of the next Congress. During the caucus several Populists and Democratic members kicked in the door of the House, and there came near being a row.

SATIN-EDGED CHALLIES.

We desire every one to see our very large stock of fine all-wool Challies.

A wide range of new patterns, in Floral, Crepe, and Cheviot effects. Quantities of petite designs, expressly for Children.

Broad satin stripe Challies. Satin-edged Challies—this their first year.

Our first quality, all-wool Challies, 35 cents per yard; same grade sold last year at 60 cents per yard.

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American District Telegraph Office

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
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Pay Nothing Extra to Boy

FARMERS MUST HAVE SEED

Nearly $200,000 Required For This Purpose in Nebraska.

GREAT SUFFERING IN OTHER STATES

Five Hundred Families in Two Colorado Counties Are Destitute—Oklahoma Boomers Are Very Hard Up.

OMAHA, Feb. 24.—Nearly everybody in this State is dependent on the crops. Agriculture and supplying farmers with the necessities of life not raised on a farm give employment to the greater part of the people. When the crops fail, every person in the State is affected. The wealth of Nebraska comes from the tillage of 6,683,953 acres, corn, wheat, and oats, in the order named, being the principal crops.

Estimates that have recently been made indicate that seed for 1,000,000 acres will have to be given by somebody to the farmers, who have lost their crops so many times in the last few years, or else over one-seventh of the production will be lost to the State next year. It will cost $175,000 to pay for this seed. The State Legislature has appropriated $100,000 to supply "seed, feed, and the necessities of life" to the unfortunate farmers, but this will not pay for the "necessities of life" alone up to the time the new crops can be harvested. It has been suggested that the farmers give notes to the State for the amount of seed which they require. This plan has the advantage of not "pauperizing" the farmers—that is, not making them feel as if they were the recipients of charity. But it will increase their indebtedness, and make the next few years very hard ones for them.

Gov. Holcomb has sent a letter to the Commercial Club of Kansas City, acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of $1,000. In this letter the Governor says:

Many conflicting reports have been sent out concerning the necessities of our people and of the condition of relief work. We have no desire to conceal the true state of affairs. Nebraska has enjoyed many years of prosperity, and her prairies have been made the happy homes of thousands of farmers from the older settled States. They came to Western Nebraska almost or entirely without means, and were ill prepared to encounter the deplorable drought of the past season. In the older portions of Nebraska and other States these reverses would not have produced suffering.

Nebraska has been nobly assisted by generous contributions from almost every State in the Union, and these donations from a sympathetic people, together with provisions made by the State Legislature, are being used to the best possible advantage at this time in order to supply the immediate wants of the drought sufferers.

As Spring draws near, the people are impressed with the necessity for seed to sow and grain for stock to be used in the cultivation of the land. They appreciate the generosity of their neighbors, and hope that, by securing bountiful crops hereafter, they will be enabled to repay the kindness.

Permit me again to thank you for your highly-appreciated gift. Very truly yours,

SILAS A. HOLCOMB.

At North Loup the local Relief Committee, the State Committee, and one or more church committees are doing a noble and disinterested work in looking after the needs of the destitute. There are now none in this vicinity in a suffering condition.

Fortunately for all concerned, the ground has been almost entirely bare the entire Winter, and both horses and cattle are getting the greater part of their living off the Winter pastures, a very good substitute for hay, and no expense for cutting. Hay was cut in this vicinity in the month of January that was not only passable forage, but was good enough to find sale at a reasonable price in the local market. This was cut from "draws" in the bluff region south of the town, and makes a much better forage than one might at first suppose.

Though a temperature of 24° below zero has been reported at North Loup during the severer weather, the almost entire absence of snow has made the weather quite bearable.

There is much suffering in other parts of the West. An appeal for aid has been sent out from Oklahoma, where many of the settlers who rushed in when the strip was opened are starving. Many families are killing their horses for food, and others are living on prairie dogs. The latter are said to make fairly good food.

Wray, situated in the extreme eastern portion of Yuma County, Eastern Colorado, is the centre of a wide area demanding immediate relief from cold and starvation, the town being the natural geographical supply point of a large part of Eastern Arapahoe County, as well as of the eastern portion of Yuma County itself.

Around Wray, in Yuma and Arapahoe Counties, 350 families are in absolutely destitute circumstances, while 550 families need feed for their farm stock, and will also need seed grain for this year's crop planting.

The destitute have literally nothing in the way of either food or fuel.

Wray, being at the eastern extremity of the State, and, therefore, at the greatest distance from the home supply centres, has received up to date the minimum of relief—a small quantity only of food arriving and no fuel at all.

Coal, flour, meat, beans, hay, and clothing of any and all kinds should constitute the chief items of the relief schedule for this point.

The relief workers in Wray are systematized, consisting of active committees on Corresponding, on Transportation, and on Solicitation, the Corresponding Committee being composed of H. M. Lichty, John C. Tuomey, W. A. Lippencott, James Kimber, and J. M. Emanuel.

The New-York Christian Intelligencer recently printed the following:

"Jan. 9 Dr. Elmendorf appealed through your columns for aid for the poor Hollanders of Douglas County, S. D. There have been some generous responses, but we need $9,000 more, and my Consistory has sent me on to New-York, where I may be found or addressed at the Church Building.

"Since 1890 we have had three bad crops of wheat, oats, and corn, and last year a total failure. Through the generosity of friends and the bonding of the county, many of our wants are supplied, but there are still 300 families (nine-tenths Hollanders) with nothing to feed their horses and no way to get seed into the ground for another crop. Fifty bushels of corn are needed for each of these families, or about $10,000 in all. I am ready to respond to any invitation and to present my appeal in any church, if the brethern will but let me know, and I am more ready to marry back or send home the needed relief. A. G. ZIGELER."

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN ARCHITECTS

Sixteen Tenements to be Built on Their Plans—Also a Woman's Hotel.

Ground is to be broken this week at Seventy-first Street and Avenue A for a model tenement, designed by Mary N. Gannon and Alice G. Hands, pupils of the New-York School of Applied Design for Women, whose headquarters are at 200 West Twenty-third Street.

The designers believe that they have solved many problems which have perplexed older and more experienced architects in the construction of tenements. The new building will be six stories high, and will accommodate twenty-two families. There will be no airshafts, but light and ventilation will be obtained from the roof.

A Chicago broker, whose name is withheld, is to be the owner of the new tenement, and he has given the architects a commission for fifteen other tenements, to be erected in this city and Jersey City.

In designing these buildings ornamental has been sacrificed for the useful. Though barely twenty-one years old, the Misses Gannon and Hands have already been unusually successful in their work. They were the first women to have their work recognized by the Architectural League. The Florence Hospital, in San Francisco, was designed by them, and they were awarded second prize in the competition for the Women's Building at the Atlanta Exposition last Fall. During the past year they won five out of seven competitions with men. They are now designing a hotel for women.

Miss Gannon and Miss Hands are members of the Tenth Ward Sanitary Investigating Committee, and have obtained practical knowledge of tenement-house requirements by personal investigation.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except snow flurries in extreme northern portions, warmer, southerly to southwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in extreme northern portions, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, south winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer on the Gulf, south or southeast winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southeast winds.

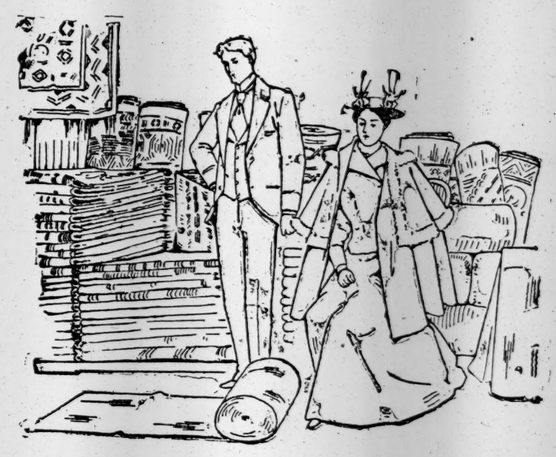
WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, warmer, south or southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers tonight, fair Monday, slightly warmer in extreme southeast portion, southwest winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer in eastern portions, southerly winds. IOWA, fair, probably slightly cooler, northwest winds. MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair in western portion, rain in eastern portion, slightly cooler in extreme western portion, northwest winds. WISCONSIN, fair, cooler in western portion, northwest gales, diminishing. MINNESOTA, fair, slightly cooler in eastern portion, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, west winds.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The storm has moved from the north of Montana to the north of Lake Superior. A ridge of high pressure extends from the South Atlantic to the North Pacific. The temperature has remained stationary in the Atlantic States and has generally risen elsewhere. Generally fair weather prevails in all districts. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. Generally fair weather will prevail in all districts. Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

RUG DEPT., 3D FLOOR.



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NEW CHINA AND JAPAN MATTINGS, ASSORTED PATTERNS,

AT 30 PER CENT. to 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

This is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in FINE MATTINGS for Summer Cottages, Hotels, and Boarding Houses.

1 Lot	=	=	3.28	Roll 40 yds.	Regular price, 5.50
1 "	=	=	4.98	"	Regular price, 7.50
1 "	=	=	6.48	"	Regular price, 9.00
1 "	=	=	7.65	"	Regular price, 10.50
1 "	=	=	8.75	"	Regular price, 11.50
1 "	=	=	9.85	"	Regular price, 13.00

ALL THE BETTER GRADES UP TO THE FINEST IMPORTED, MARKED IN PROPORTION TO THE ABOVE.

HE FAILED TO KILL HIS WIFE

A Prominent Citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., Proves More Successful as a Suicide than as a Murderer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 24.—A sensation was caused here to-day by the suicide of A. G. Walker, Secretary of the Hudnut Milling Company, the largest concern in the hominy mill combine of the United States, and his attempt to kill his wife as she lay asleep in bed.

Mr. Walker's wife is a sister of B. G. Hudnut, President of the Hominy Mill Company, also President of the Vigo County National Bank, and one of the wealthiest residents of this city. They live at the Hudnut residence. This morning about 6 o'clock Mr. Walker, who is forty-five years old, arose from bed without arousing his wife. She was awakened by her husband standing over the bed shooting at her. She jumped up and ran to the door, Walker firing two more shots at her before she could get out of the room, but none of them took effect. Then Walker fired two shots at himself, and the frightened family entered the room. He was found lying on his back on the bed dead. He had shot himself through the heart.

He was apparently in good spirits last night, and the motive is a mystery, although it is supposed that he was temporarily deranged. The couple have three children, and their domestic relations have been apparently good.

This is the second time there has been a suicide in the Hudnut residence. In December, 1889, after losing considerable money in a gambling room, James Byrnes, a nephew of Mr. Hudnut, went to his room and blew out his brains, guiding the pistol with the aid of a mirror.

LABOR UNION ON SUNDAY SALOONS

Liquor Dealers to be Told They Must Employ Union Men or No Support.

The Central Labor Union yesterday took up the question of indorsing the bill before the Legislature to keep saloons open on Sunday. One delegate moved to table the matter, but the motion was lost.

There was much discussion before it was decided to appoint a committee to call on the Central Liquor Dealers' Association to inform them that if they did not employ union men about their premises the Central Labor Union would oppose the Sunday-opening bill.

The following delegates were appointed on the committee: Harris, cigarmakers; Fitzgerald, marble cutters; Meisel, waiters; Callanan, painters; McGill, plasterers; Pommer, brewers; Welchert, German bakers; Rausch, wood carvers; Downs, plumbers; Hoadley, electrical workers, and Ghent, printers.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Terance Monahan and Charles Dickson, both of whom refused to give any addresses, were held for trial by Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of breaking into

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ANECDOTES OF DOUGLASS

Early Career of the Negro Leader as an Editor in Rochester.

SPELLING WAS DIFFICULT FOR HIM

He Enjoyed a Joke at His Expense as Well as Others—Assisted Many Slaves to Escape to Canada.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24.—"Throw the nigger printing press into Lake Ontario and banish Douglass to Canada." This was the advice of a New-York daily, back in ante-slavery days, given to Rochesterians, advice which it is needless to say was not heeded. That it was not heeded is something of which Rochester is now and has been for years proud, though at the time it must be confessed that the status here of Frederick Douglass, at whom the imprecation was made, was not an enviable one, except in a limited circle of Abolitionists. But he outlived that prejudice before leaving here, and became a

Frederick Douglass.

recognized leader and a man of influence, for which he might have returned thanks to "the nigger printing press" which the people of Rochester were good enough not to throw into Lake Ontario as advised. He gained his first publicity, it might be said, through the publication of a paper which he printed here for several years.

It was in 1847 that Frederick Douglass first came to this city, and he lived here for nearly a quarter of a century. It was here he spent the years of his most vigorous manhood, during the period when the institution of slavery in the Southern States was most arrogant and aggressive, and the opposition to it in the Northern States was most bitter and uncompromising. It was only nine years after his escape from slavery that he came here. Rochester was then a stronghold of the anti-slavery advocates, and there was great sympathy for him.

When he announced that he intended to start a paper in the interests of the then all-absorbing cause, he met with opposition from those who had been his warmest friends, as it was beyond the belief of even his most ardent admirers that one who was but nine years removed from the dense ignorance of the plantation slave should be fitted to attempt editorial work. However, he established his paper, named it The North Star, but afterward called it Frederick Douglass's Paper, and kept it afloat in the face of many difficulties until the Union of States was assured and emancipation was accomplished. It was a weekly of large size, and cost about $80 a week to publish. There were times when all the money of the editor was in the venture, and he was deeply in debt in addition.

The publishers, editors, and printers of the city were then in the habit of holding a banquet annually on Franklin's birthday. Soon after Douglass started his paper such a banquet was held in the old Irving House, kept by an old printer named Haskell. Mr. Douglass had not been invited, and was not expected. But he went to the banquet, nevertheless, accompanied by a young colored man, his associate in editing The North Star.

They were denied admission at the door, although they had procured tickets from one of the printers in the employ of Mr. Douglass. The matter was brought to the attention of the assembly by Alexander Mann of The Rochester American, who was the presiding officer. The question of admission was put to a vote, and carried in the affirmative. This little episode in the life of Mr. Douglass in Rochester worked greatly to his advantage.

The career of a journalist for Frederick Douglass was not one strewn with roses, as the disadvantages of his early life were keenly felt all the time. It was not until he was twenty-one years old that he managed to learn to read and write, and spelling continued to be difficult for a long time, Jacob K. Post of this city relates an incident in this connection. It was at the home of Mr. Post's father that Douglass first lived when coming to this city. Mr. Post says:

"I remember once when he left our house to go on a lecture tour we found in his room a slip of paper on which was written a long list of words in common use. They were hard ones for Frederick, for across the top of the slip he had written, 'Words that I find hard to spell.'

"Frederick was a lover of fine horses, and I could tell you many stories in this connection.

"He liked to tell jokes about his race as well as at the expense of any other. Once when he was in Dublin he felt very lonesome. He was wandering about the streets, when he was attracted by two violins in the window of a second-hand dealer. Frederick entered and asked the price of one of the instruments.

"'Five shillings, Sor,' said the Irish dealer.

"Frederick tuned the violin and began to play, 'Rocky Road to Dublin.' Soon the proprietor's wife heard the music and entered the rear door. Then Frederick started in on 'The Irish Washerwoman,' and the couple began to dance for dear life. When the music and dancing stopped, Frederick tendered the dealer the 5s., but his performance on the violin had greatly enhanced its value in the mind of the storekeeper, and, as he hurried it away to a place of security, he exclaimed:

"'If a black nagur can git sich chunes out of that fiddle, I'll niver sell it at any price, begorrah!'"

The father of Mr. Post, Isaac Post, was one of the greatest Abolitionists here during the war, and many a fugitive slave was sheltered and secreted in Mr. Post's barn and helped across the Canadian line to freedom.

"The most we ever had at our place at one time," said Mrs. Amy Post, "was twelve. They were brought to me without a word of warning one Saturday, and they staid over Sunday. They were so happy to think that they were so far North, so near Canada, that we had hard work to keep them out of sight. Many a time I crept out to the barn after dark with a basket of food."

It was Frederick Douglass who secured this retreat for the fugitives, and many others he secured as well. He was in secret communication with the leading anti-slavery people in all parts of the country. It was well known that Rochester was doing a great business at underground railroading in those years, but the officials were too circumspect for detection. Douglass was the superintendent of this terminus of the road.

"I remember," says an old neighbor of Frederick Douglass, "that sometimes father and the horse and wagon would drive away early in the evening and be gone all night. We never asked any questions, nor saw him go if we could avoid it, but he would be remarkably cheerful at breakfast, and possibly let out something if we pressed him hard, but that was against the rule. The excitement was like that of living on a smuggling coast."

William S. Falls, in speaking of what used to be done here for fugitives by persons unsuspected of anti-slavery proclivities, says:

"The poor creatures were usually penniless. I used to solicit donations in the Arcade, and our citizens would give freely. Uncle Dave Richardson of Henrietta never refused. Once E. C. Williams and myself, east side of the river, each taking a side of Main Street, collected all we needed. The railroad fare only of the refugees was paid by the agents in the several States while passing on our way to dinner on the from funds raised in England."

It was when the Fugitive Slave bill was passed that the indignation of Frederick Douglass found its fullest vent here. His contempt of compromising legislation, the highest attainment of his eloquence, was listened to by those who packed the hall where he was to speak. There was one scene in old Corinthian Hall that is recalled, and will never be forgotten by those who were present. Douglass was condemning the bill, and said:

"Is there a man here who dares to say that he has a right to sell his brother?"

A voice clearly responded, "I do."

In an instant every eye saw the speaker—the finger of Douglass pointing him out as he stood.

"Turn your face to the wall, then," said Douglass, in contemptuous sarcasm.

An intimate friend of Douglass relates an interesting anecdote about how Douglass and others helped three negroes to escape. They were all men, two brothers and a cousin, and said to be exceptionally intelligent. One was harbored at the home of Mr. Douglass, another at the home of Asa Anthony, and the third at the home of a farmer in Irondequoit, north of the city, near the lake. On the day it had been planned to get the fugitives safely out of the city there happened to be held an anti-slavery meeting here, at which somebody foolishly mentioned the fact that the negroes were in the city. So it was thought best not to carry out the plan proposed. In fact, it was even thought best to get them to a more secluded hiding place than they were then in, for it was learned that warrants for their arrest were out.

Accordingly Douglass took the man who was at his house over to Mr. Anthony's, by making a roundabout drive, but there was no way of getting to the Irondequoit man without going through the heart of the city, there being no bridges then on the lower river by which to get across. A plan had to be devised, and Douglass was equal to the emergency.

Two revolvers and two bowie knives were purchased and given to the two men. Then they were painted white, dressed in women's clothes, and driven through the town with instructions to shoot or kill the first man who might attempt to interfere with them. But they were not detected and they made their way to Irondequoit in safety. There the other member of the trio was found, and the company started east along the lake shore, going as far as Williamson, where they remained a couple of weeks. A vessel going to Canada was finally hailed, and the fugitives put aboard for the land of freedom.

Almost an endless number of similar anecdotes can be gained from the numerous friends an co-laborers of Douglass of those exciting days. At the funeral exercises held in this city after the death of Lincoln, the principal speaker was Mr. Douglass, and his effort on that occasion was one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard in this city.

At his home on the little hill approaching what is now Highland Park, Frederick Douglass had many a distinguished visitor. Among them was John Brown, whose "soul goes marching on." Here it was that "Old Ossawatomie" unfolded the plan of the Harper's Ferry raid. Brown and Douglass took many a stroll over the neighboring Pinnacle Hills and discussed measures for the improvement of the condition of the negroes and ways and means of liberating them from bondage.

Frederick Douglass's Homestead, Rochester, N. Y.

Gov. Wise of Virginia, in 1859, believing that Mr. Douglass was implicated in John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, made a requisition for him upon the Governor of Michigan, to which State Mr. Douglass had temporarily gone. He heard of this and fled to England, where he remained six or eight months. In a lecture on John Brown many years later, Mr. Douglass said he had been charged with inciting John Brown to his rash undertaking, but the charge was not true. As a matter of fact, he did his best to dissuade him from such a forlorn hope.

"There was nothing remarkable about John Brown," said Mr. Douglass, "except his mission. He was a wool dealer, with as good judgment about wool as a good wool dealer ought to have. It was his hatred of slavery that made him a hero."

The most recent relations of Mr. Douglass with Rochester and its people has been in connection with the movement of the colored people of this city to erect a monument to the memory of those of their race who fell in the civil war. It was decided some weeks since that a statue of Douglass shall surmount this monument. A public mass meeting in memory of Douglass is now being planned, and will probably be held in a week or two.

The home in which Frederick Douglass lived so long here was burned in 1872, after which he sold the property to J. B. Keller, a florist, who rebuilt the house, utilizing the same foundation and some of the walls. The illustration herewith shows the old Douglass homestead, with the house as it now stands. This spot was the hotbed of anti-slavery in ante-bellum days; it was over these rolling hills that Douglass and John Brown wandered, formulated plans, and discussed ways and means to liberate the negroes from their shackles. In the cellar of this house and in the woods near by many a slave found a safe hiding place while on his journey to freedom. Mr. Keller, who has owned and occupied the property ever since Douglass sold it to him, says that every time Douglass came to the city since leaving he always visited him, as he loved to walk over the old ground, which was sacred in his memory; he loved to renew the thoughts and associations of former days. This spot, Mr. Douglass claimed, always seemed the most homelike of all places in the world to him.

It has been announced that the remains of Mr. Douglass will be brought to this city, and interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, which is in the immediate vicinity of the old homestead, and looks across to the height where he spent so many years of his life. It is probable that there will be some imposing ceremonies in connection with the funeral, as the interest in the life and work of the dead orator has never abated in this city.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Services to be Held in Washington To-day—Burial in Rochester.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The funeral of Frederick Douglass will be held to-morrow. There will be services in the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest of the denomination in the city. The body will be taken to the church early in the mornig, and will lie in the church for view by the public until 3 o'clock, when the services will begin, under direction of the Rev. J. G. Jenifer, pastor. Bishops Turner and Wayman will take part, and John W. Hutchinson, the last of the famous Hutchinson family of "Abolition" singers, and a lifelong friend of Mr. Douglass, will sing a solo. The sermon will be preached by Dr. Jenifer, and brief eulogistic remarks will be made by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, President of Howard University; the Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson of Anacostia Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. F. J. Grimke.

The honorary pall bearers will be ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, W. H. A. Wormley, John R. Lynch, John F. Cook, E. C. Messer, P. B. S. Pinchback, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Leonard C. Bailey, John H. Brooks, J. H. Meriwether, Dr. John R. Francis, F. J. Barbadoes, Capt. D. L. Pitcher, B. E. Messer, and George W. Murray, member of Congress from South Carolina.

The body will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment, on a train scheduled to reach there at 9:25 o'clock Tuesday morning.

POLICE CAPTAIN SLEVIN BURIED

A Multitude Paid Tribute to His Memory—Services and Pastoral Eulogy at St. Joseph's—Rests in Calvary.

Capt. Edward Slevin, late of the Oak Street command, who died of peritonitis on Friday, was buried yesterday from his home, 121 West Eleventh Street.

The funeral was announced to leave the house at 1 o'clock, but, owing to the great number of people who called to bid farewell to their friend or comrade, the "last journey" was delayed.

The block between Sixth and Seventh Avenues was blocked by carriages and pedestrians. There was a constant stream of people passing up the steps of the Slevin home into the rear parlor, where was the casket.

After looking at the dead, the throng passed out again. The sidewalks were crowded with members of the police force of all ranks, and men from the city departments and the courts, and politicians and business men.

The body was taken to the hearse, preceded by the pall bearers, Police Captains Patrick H. Pickett, Josiah A. Westervelt, Richard O'Connor, John McCullagh, Thomas Reilly, and Thomas Killilea. The casket of black cloth was partly hidden by lilies of the valley, tuberoses, and palms.

Following the casket came the little son and daughter of the dead Captain. His widow, who but a few days ago buried her mother, followed, supported by James Trainor, a friend of the family. Her anguish was distressing, but, although friends tried to persuade her not to undergo the ordeal of attending her husband's funeral, she insisted, despite her feeble condition. Mrs. Slevin's two sisters, the Misses Leary, were of the immediate mourners.

The funeral procession was to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue. In it were more than 100 carriages, and many marched along the sidewalks. The church held only the mourners and part of those who paid tribute to the memory of the dead.

The Rev. T. F. McManus, the assistant pastor, conducted the funeral service, blessing the body and giving benediction, and in an address spoke of the Captain as one who died a dutiful son of the Church and in peace with God. The choir service was Gounod's Mass of Requiem.

Among the many city officials who visited the house were Police Commissioners Martin and Kerwin, Superintendent Byrnes, Inspectors Williams and McAvoy, ex-Inspector Steers, Judge Fitzgerald, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Daly, and many members of the Police Department.

About a hundred members of the Order of Elks walked from the house to the church, each having a boutonniere.

The interment was at Calvary.

THE ALDERMEN'S SOCIALISTIC FRANCHISE

It Mr. Clark Had Had Time He Would Have Made It More Stringent.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 16 to 2, last Monday granted an additional franchise to the Municipal Electric Light Company, on the condition that the company paid the city $20,000, and agreed that, after ten years, the city could purchase the plant at the actual cost.

The Directors of the company are anxious for the additional franchise, but they are opposed to the Socialistic ideas of the Aldermen as indicated in the franchise voted.

It is expected that Mayor Schieren will send some message to the Aldermen to-day on the subject.

Alderman Clark of the Twenty-sixth Ward is the father of the franchise. He has stated that, if he had had time, he would have incorporated more stringent ideas in the resolution.

"We do not ask the company to take the franchise," he said, "but if it wants it it will have to take it on our terms. This is a reform Board of Aldermen, and we are looking out for the city's interests."

Aldermen Cary and Walkley voted against the franchise. It is expected that Alderman Walkley will make a motion to reconsider the entire matter to-day, on the ground that the action was irregular, as the binding clause was adopted as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Electricity and Gas. He claims that the committee report cannot be amended.

PUT LIQUID POLISH IN HER MEDICINE

Mr. Clements Thought the Bottle Was Empty—His Wife Will Recover.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clements, thirty-eight years old, of 43 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, has been suffering with a nervous ailment for some time, and, in order to relieve her distress, has been taking a patent medicine. About two doses were left in the bottle yesterday morning.

Her husband, Robert Clements, is a machinist, and, believing the bottle to be empty, he put into it a liquid polish for brass, and then set it down in the cupboard.

His wife after breakfast drank some of the compound, and in a short time was lying on the floor in terrible agony. Her husband sent for a physician, who diagnosed the case as chemical poisoning, and Mrs. Clements was moved to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

She was pronounced out of danger late in the afternoon.

LOUISE BEAUDET'S TROUBLES

Manager Prior Will Send the Chorus People Back East.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The difficulty between Louise Beaudet, the star of the operette "The Dragoon's Daughter," and Manager Thomas W. Prior of the Schiller Theatre has been adjusted.

To-day an agreement satisfactory to all parties was made and the injunction was withdrawn. Mr. Prior will take care of the chorus and start the company back East on Wednesday next. The contract reads, "having given Miss Beaudet a satisfactory consideration." Mr. Prior said he would pay no attention to the five-thousand-dollar suit of Isaac W. Norcross, who claims to have composed the music of "The Dragoon's Daughter," for royalties, as the case would not stand.

LESSONS FROM TROUBLES

Through Tribulation, Dr. Talmage Shows, Men Gain Great Victories.

DR. ABBOTT TALKS OF RIGHT LIVING

There Is No Short Cut, He Says, from Wrong to Right—Money Not the Standard of Success.

"TRILBY" AS A GREAT MORAL TEACHER

Rabbi Silverman Points Out Its Lessons—Sermons by Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Wilson.

The recent eventful trip of La Gascogne was taken advantage of by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage to point a moral and adorn his sermon in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon.

"A Fight in the Snow" was his subject, and his text was taken from First Chronicles, xi., 22, "He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day." Dr. Talmage said:

"Have you ever heard of him? His name was Benaiah. He was a man of stout muscle and great avoirdupois. His father was a hero, and he inherited prowess. He was athletic and there was iron in his blood, and the strongest bone in his body was backbone. He is known for other wonders besides that of the text. An Egyptian five cubits in stature, or about seven feet nine inches high, was moving around in braggadocia and flourishing a great spear, careless as to whom he killed, and Benaiah of my text, with nothing but a walking stick, came upon him, snatched the spear from the Egyptian, and, with one thrust of its sharp edge, put an end to the blatant bully, which makes us think of the story in our Greek lesson too hard for us if the smarter boy on the same bench had not helped us out with it, in which Horatius the Macedonian, and Dioxippus the Athenian fought in the presence of Alexander, the Macedonian armed with shield and sword and javelin, and the Athenian with nothing but a club. The Macedonian hurled the javelin, but the Athenian successfully dodged it, and the Macedonian lifted the spear, but the Athenian with the club broke it, and the Macedonian drew the sword, but the Athenian tripped him up before he could strike with it, and then the Athenian with his club would have beaten the life out of the Macedonian, fallen among his useless weapons, if Alexander had not commanded: 'Stop! Stop!'

"But Benaiah of the text is about to do something that will eclipse even that. There is trouble in all the neighborhood. Lambs are carried off in the night, and children venturing only a little way from their father's house are found mangled and dead. The fact is, the land was infested with lions, and few people dared meet one of these grizzly beasts, much less corner or attack it. As a good Providence would have it, one morning a footstep of a lion was tracked in the snow. It had been out on its devouring errand through the darkness, but at last it is found by the impression of the four paws on the white surface of the ground which way the wild beast came, and which way it had gone. Perilous undertaking; but Benaiah, the hero of the text, arms himself with such weapons as those early days afforded, gunpowder having been invented in a far subsequent century by the German monk, Bertholdus Schwartz. Therefore, without gun or any kind of firearms, Benaiah of the text no doubt depended on the sharp steel edge for his own defense and the slaughter of the lion, as he followed the track through the snow. It may have been a javelin it may have been only a knife; but what Benaiah lacks in weapon he will make up in strength of arm and skill of stroke.

"But where is the lion? We must not get off his track in the snow. The land has many cisterns, or pits, for catching rain, the rainfall being very scarce at certain seasons, and hence these cisterns, or reservoirs, are digged here, and there, and yonder. Lions have an instinct which seems to tell them when they are pursued, and this dread monster of which I speak, retreats into one of these cisterns which happened to be free of water, and is there panting from the long run, and licking its jaws after a repast of human flesh, and after quaffing the red vintage of human blood.

"Benaiah is all alert, and comes cautiously on toward the hiding place of this terror of the fields. Coming to the verge of the pit, he looks down at the lion, and the lion looks up at him. What a moment it was when their eyes clashed! But while a modern Du Chailu, Gordon Cumming, or Sir Samuel Baker, or David Livingstone would have just brought the gun to the shoulder and held the eye against the barrel, and blazed away into the depths, and finished the beast; Benaiah, with only the old-time weapon, can do nothing until he gets on a level with the beast, and so he jumps into the pit, and the lion with shining teeth of rage, and claws lifted to tear to shreds the last vestige of human life, springs for the man, while Benaiah springs for the beast. But the quick stroke of the steel edge flashed again, and again and again, until the snow was no longer white, and the right foot of triumphant Benaiah is half covered with the tawny mane of the slain horror of Palestine.

"Now you see how emphatic and tragic and tremendous are the words of my text: 'He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day.' Why put that in the Bible? Why put it twice in the Bible—once in the book of Samuel, and here in the book of Chronicles? Oh, the practical lessons are so many for you and for me. What a cheer in this subject for all those of you who are in conjunction of hostile circumstances. Three things were against Benaiah of my text in the moment of combat—the snow that impeded his movements, the pit that environed him in a small space, and the lion, with open jaws and uplifted paw. And yet I hear the shout of Benaiah's victory. Oh, men and women of three troubles. You say 'I could stand one, and I think I could stand two, but three are at least one too many.'

"There is a man in business perplexity, and he has sickness in his family, and old age is coming on. Three troubles—a lion, a pit, and a snowy day. There is a good woman with failing health and a dissipated husband, and a wayward boy—three troubles! There is a young man, salary cut down, bad cough, frowning future—three troubles! There is a maiden with difficult school lessons she cannot get, a face that is not as attractive as some of her schoolmates, a prospect that through hard times she must quit school before she graduates—three troubles! There is an author, his manuscript rejected, his power of origination in decadence, a numbness in forefinger and thumb, which threatens writer's paralysis—three troubles! There is a reporter of fine taste sent to report a pugilism instead of an oratorio, the copy he hands in is rejected because the paper is full, a mother to support on small income—three troubles! I could march right off these seats and cross this platform, if they would come at my call, 500 people with three troubles. This is the opportunity to play the hero or the heroine, not on a small stage, with a few hundred people to clap their approval, but with all the galleries of heaven filled with sympathetic and applauding spectators, or we are 'surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses.'

"My brother, my sister, my father, my mother, what a chance you have! While you are in the struggle, if you only have the grace of Christ to listen, a voice parts the heavens, saying: 'My grace is sufficient for thee,' 'Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth,' 'You shall be more than conquerors.' And that reminds me of a letter on my table, written by some one whom I suppose to be at this moment present, saying: 'My dear, dear doctor, you will please pardon the writer for asking that at some time when you feel like it you kindly preach from the Thirtieth Psalm, fifth verse—"Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning"—and much oblige a down-town business man.' So to all down-town business men, and to all up-town business men, I say: If you have on hand goods that you cannot sell, and debtors who will not, or cannot, pay, and you are also suffering from uncertainty as to what the imbecile American Congress will do next, you have three troubles, and enough to bring you within the range of the consolation of my text, where you find the triumph of Benaiah over a lion and a pit and a snowy day.

"If you have only one trouble, I cannot spend any time with you to-day. You must have at least three, and then remember how many have triumphed over such a triad of misfortune. Paul had three troubles—Sanhedrin denouncing him, that was one great trouble; physical infirmity, which he called 'a thorn in the flesh,' and, although we know not what the thorn was, we do know from the figure he used that it must have been something that stuck him, that was the second trouble; approaching martyrdom—that made the three troubles. Yet, hear what he says: 'If I had only one misfortune, I could stand that; but three are two too many.' No; I misinterpret. He says: 'Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things.' 'Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'

"David had three troubles; a bad boy, a temptation to dissoluteness, and dethronement. What does he say? 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea.'

"John Wesley had three troubles: Defamation by mobs, domestic infelicity, fatigue from more sermons preached and more miles traveled than almost any man of his time. What does he say? 'The best of all is, God is with us.' And when his poet brother, Charles Wesley, said to him, 'Brother John, if the Lord were to give me wings, I'd fly,' John's reply was, 'Brother Charles, if the Lord told me to fly, I'd do it, and leave Him to find the wings.'

"George Whitefield had three troubles: Rejection from the pulpits of England because he was too dramatic—that was one trouble; strabismus, or the crossing of his eyes, that subjected him to the caricature of all the small wits of the day; vermin and dead animals thrown at him while he preached on the commons—that made three troubles. Nevertheless, his sermons were so buoyant that a little child dying soon after hearing him preach said in the intervals of pain, 'Let me go to Mr. Whitefield's God.' Oh, I am so glad that Benaiah of my text was not the only one who triumphed over a lion in a pit on a snowy day.

"Notice in my text a victory over bad weather. It was a snowy day, when one's vitality is at a low ebb, and the spirits are naturally depressed, and one does not feel like undertaking a great enterprise, when Benaiah rubs his hand together to warm them by extra friction, or thrashes his arms around him to revive the circulation of the blood, and then goes at the lion, which was all the more fierce and ravenous because of the sharp weather. Inspiration here admits atmospheric hindrance. The snowy day at Valley Forge well nigh put an end to the struggle for American independence. The snowy day demolished Napoleon's army on the way from Moscow. The inclemency of January and February weather has some years bankrupted thousands of merchants. Long succession of stormy Sabbaths has crippled innumerable churches. Lighthouses veiled by the snow many a coast have failed to warn off from the rocks the doomed frigate. Tens of thousands of Christians of nervous temperament by the depression of a snowy day almost despair of reaching heaven. Yet in that style of weather Benaiah of the text achieved his most celebrated victory, and let us by the grace of God become victors over influences atmospheric.

"If we are happy only when the wind blows from the clear northwest, and the thermometer is above zero, and the sky is an inverted blue cup of sunshine poured all over us, it is a religion 95 per cent. off. Thank God there are Christians who, though their whole life through sickness has been a snowy day, have sung out for the disembarkation, was a small part of the huzzah that lifted both hemispheres into exultation. The flakes of snow fell on the 'Extra' as we opened it on the street to get the latest particulars.

"Well, it will be better than that when some of you are seen entering the harbor of heaven. You have had a rough voyage—no mistake about that. Snowy day after snowy day. Again and again the machinery of health and courage broke down, and the waves of temptation have swept clean over the hurricane deck, so that you were often compelled to say, 'All Thy waves and Thy billows have gone over me,' and you were down in the trough of that sea, and down in the trough of the other sea, and many despaired of your safe arrival. But the great Pilot, not one who must come off from some other craft, but the One who walked stormswept Galilee, and now walks the wintry Atlantic, comes on board, and heads you for the haven, when no sooner have you passed the Narrows of death than in fine all the banks line with immortals celebrating your arrival; and while some break off palm branches from the banks and wave them, those standing on one side will chant, 'There shall be no more sea;' and those standing on the other side will chant, 'These are they which came out of great tribulation, and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.'

"Off of the stormy sea into the smooth harbor. Out of leonine struggle in the pit, to guidance by the Lamb, who shall lead you to living fountains of water. Out of the snowy day of earthly severities into the gardens of everlasting flora, and into orchards of eternal fruitage; the fall of their white blossoms the only snow in heaven."

NO CUT FROM WRONG TO RIGHT.

While Life of Wickedness Must Be Pruned Away, Dr. Abbott Says.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott told his hearers in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, there was no short cut from a wrong life to a right life, but that all who desired to enter the kingdom of heaven must prune away all their past life of wickedness right down to the roots, and begin again, like little children.

Before his sermon Dr. Abbott announced that a few choice pews were for rent, and in this connection he said something about the subject of pew renting that all who go to church will like to read.

"There are," said he, "two objections made to renting pews in churches. The first is that the renting of pews keeps out strangers. That has not been our experience. Plymouth Church and the Brooklyn Tabernacle have probably welcomed more strangers than any other two churches in the country, and in both the pews have been rented. The pew renters in Plymouth have been glad to make room for strangers. By your hospitality you have met the first objection.

"The second objection is that it seems to put pew renting on a purely commercial basis. Now, that depends on the spirit of the man who rents the pew. He ought not to be so. We support our church and two missions. We carry on the work within these walls by the pew rents. The outside work we maintain from the envelope fund. We cannot keep up the missions unless we keep up Plymouth. This is the dynamo. You cannot have good lights without a dynamo. The expenses of Plymouth certainly are not extravagant. We support four ministers, and their combined salaries is not equal to the salary of some ministers in Brooklyn. We do not pay much, in comparison, for our music. Many of our singers serve voluntarily and without pay. By looking above you I think you will see we are not extravagant in the decorations of our meeting house. We do not, in fine, spend much money on ourselves. We use our money for the work we are called on to do."

Dr. Abbott warned his congregation that an attempt was under way to secure, by subterfuge, a saloon license for Michael Murphy's place, at Liberty and High Streets. Some time ago, when the application for this license was first made, Dr. Abbott and Plymouth Church led a tremendous protest against the proposed saloon. The application was withdrawn. One of the points made by the protesters was that there were already thirty-six saloons within two blocks of the bridge. This point had great weight with the Excise Commissioners. To avoid this objection the man who owned the place at Liberty and High Streets bought out a small saloon near the bridge, and then went to the Excise Commissioners and asked to have the license transferred to the new place, urging that there would now be one less saloon within the territory indicated by Plymouth Church.

"We think thirty-five saloons are too much in that district," said Dr. Abbott, speaking to his congregation. "More than that, this saloon will be situated at the entrance to the bridge, and every man, woman, and child coming over the bridge and seeking to reach Fulton Street must go by it. A great city is asked to put a saloon at its chief entrance.

"We propose to press our objections to granting this license. A petition will be again prepared, and we now ask rent and tax payers to sign it."

The text of Dr. Abbott's sermon was Matthew, xviii., 1, 2, 3:

"At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, 'Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?'"

"And Jesus called a little child unto Him and set him in the midst of them.

"And said, 'Verily I say unto you, except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.'"

"Spring has come," said the preacher, beginning with a figure of speech, "and the vine does not look well. Some of the branches are dead. You call in an expert gardener. He says you must prune it all away; way down to the stock. What! you say, prune it all away? Yes. It is not all dead, but it must all be pruned away.

"When a vine has grown wrong the remedy is to cut it away, and let it start again. In Chicago they built a large church, with a high steeple. After the church was finished the tower began to lean. They did not want a Leaning Tower of Pisa in Chicago, and so they had to take down the church and steeple, and make a new foundation.

"We built in the South a civilization. Its cornerstone was slavery, and when that civilization tumbled down—it was bound to tumble—they had to build again from the bottom. Some men wonder at the barbarism in the South. I marvel there is so little, considering the way the old civilization was let grow so long.

"We have the same experience with our children. All our merchants have had young men come into their stores who knew it all—knew more about the business than the merchants themselves. That's why a great many business men are afraid of college-bred men. The college has bred self-conceit; that's all.

"Christ applies this universal principle to the spiritual and ethical nature of man. These Disciples had been with Christ eighteen months, and they were on the whole, perhaps, more consistent Christians than are the average members of Plymouth Church. And yet Christ said they must begin over again, and be converted. They had false notions. They had been going in the wrong direction. Strange? No, not at all. That's just what the merchant says to the young man who comes into his store, knowing it all.

"A rich young man came and knelt at Christ's feet, asking what he should do to be saved. He was a pretty good man, for Christ saw him and loved him. He told him to sell all he had and give it to the poor. He didn't tell all men to sell their possessions and give the money to the poor. He said that only to this particular man.

"Christ told Nicodemus he must be born again. Zaccheus, the corrupt tax gatherer, when he had repented, told Christ he would give one-half of his property to the poor, and to every one he had wrung unjustly he would return fourfold. Christ said: "That's right.'

"There is no short cut from a wrong life to a right life. We are all the time trying to find some other way. A young man comes to New-York with noble purposes and high aspirations. After a while he begins to substitute custom for conscience. At thirty years, having built up a fortune, says: 'Now I will stop. I can afford to be honest.' No! That is not enough. The only thing for him to do is to sweep away all he has done.

"A man gives himself up to licentious living. Finally he grows weary. Wild oats don't taste so good at thirty-five years. Domestic oats taste better. He says: 'I'll settle down.' That is not enough. He must go to the bottom and start life over again.

"You ask me, How is this to be done? I will try to make my meaning clear. There are three successive states of the mind and heart necessary to effect the change Christ calls for: First, there must be aspiration, or desire; second, hope, or expectation; third, resolution, or purpose, achievement or result.

"Now, when a man has been growing the wrong way he must first go back to the desire. This is the first thing Christ does for man. He brings new aspirations.

"A man has not succeeded in life because he's made money. That's not the standard of success at all. A man who uses $5 to make the world better is successful, while the man who uses $5,000,000 and makes the world worse, or no better, is not successful.

"Christ puts the ideal before men. To be a Christian is first of all to see Christ. The children, the dear little children, understand this. They appreciate these truths.

"The second step in the new life is the hope, the expectation, not merely the desire, to be like Christ. A man may want to be better, but at the same time says to himself: 'Oh, I cannot.' Children are full of hope. If we desire to accomplish anything we must go back to the hope of childhood.

"You are an old man, hope is gone, you cry: 'I wish I could begin life over again, but I am an old man and cannot.' No, you are not. What is sixty years to eternity? You are not too old. All the hope of youth is ready for you. All the possibilities of youth are open to you. There is no old age to a man who has the possibilities of eternity in him.

"It is easy enough to come into this church and be enthused and lifted up by the words spoken by the minister. But that is only the beginning. When that great steamship broke down in mid-ocean, the first thing to do was to mend the machinery, and then to steer back to the course out of which the steamer had drifted.

"Drifting never carried a man anywhere except on the rocks. Ah, ha! the history of the world I doubt if a single ship ever drifted through a tortuous channel to a safe harbor.

"I want to say one word to the fathers and mothers, and to the little children. Fathers and mothers are sometimes afraid little children will become religious too young. I admit there is danger in playing on the passions and emotions of children. But a child can start right, and then it doesn't have to unlearn.

"I will state two propositions, and I will put them in antithesis. First—Every child ought to be trained so that it would never need to be converted. Second—Every member in good standing in an orthodox church needs to be converted over and over again."

"TRILBY" AS A MORAL TEACHER

Rabbi Silverman Declares Men Must Be Better for Having Read It.

In the Temple Emanu-El yesterday the Rev. Dr. Silverman continued his course of lectures on "Moral Forces," the special subject for the day being "The Moral Influence of Fiction in General and of 'Trilby' in Particular." The temple was crowded.

Dr. Silverman divided his sermon into two topics. As to the first—"Fiction"—he said:

"It is generally a difficult problem to judge whether the influence of a book is for good or evil. No arbitrary rule can be given. In all such questions the personal element plays a prominent part. No one can exactly tell what will feed or poison the body, and just as little can one define what will nourish or poison the mind. Very serious error has been made by the preachers and other moral guides of the young by denouncing the reading of fiction, and whatever appeals to the fancy and the imagination.

"We must discriminate in the reading of fiction as in all things. We must determine the effect of such reading on the mind, on the imagination, emotions, and the morals. Let no one, however, in haste put aside the good and bad together. We need literature that adds to our knowledge of facts in science and history, and establishes our place in nature, society, government, and civilization. But we need also a literature for the imagination, the emotions, for the ideals that buoy us up in the stormy tempests of life.

"What is the effect of a good novel? It holds the attention, it charms, fascinates, and fills the soul with delight. Is it not because it shows us a new and ideal world? We are weary of this life with its toil and struggles, the world in which money and title is the key that unlocks the doors of hearts, and we yearn for another world, where truth conquers, where right prevails, where character tells against power and influence, where duty is the watchword, and where true love meets in everlasting union with its mate.

"This is the world we are yearning for, and when reality does not bring it, fiction that furnishes it with all its castles in the air will fascinate and charm and enthrall us forever.

"Good novels have more to do with the formation of character than we, at first thoughts, realize. We fall in love with the characters that the author has carefully and consistently presented, and thus call forth our own ideals, make them stronger and clearer to ourselves. We are all more or less hero worshippers, and we easily begin to worship the heroes and the heroines of novels until they become guiding stars walking before us, guiding and directing us, elevating, purifying. How many men and women have been transformed by trying to live like some hero or heroine, and have felt themselves controlled by the unseen life!

"The influence of fiction is a factor with which we must deal in these days. By

that means sentiment and conviction are being formed regarding political, social, and religious questions. Books like 'Robert Elsmere' and 'Looking Backward' have done a great deal to shape opinion. It seems but natural that the interesting and attractive form of the novel should hold and gradually entice the reader to accept the views of his hero.

"These conclusions with regard to fiction in general apply in all their significance to the latest of Du Maurier's works, 'Trilby,'" said the doctor, entering upon the second portion of his sermon. "The fact cannot be denied that this is the one book that has attracted universal attention within the last few months.

"The great charm of 'Trilby' lies in its suggestiveness. It is all things to all men. Every one could find, if he tried, something in that book for himself. It is so perfectly human. It has moreover awakened moral questions that have been permitted to remain dormant, and which it is well from time to time to call to life."

Dr. Silverman gave the story of the book, and told of its characters, principally the central one. Continuing, he said:

"This book is not immoral. It touches some phases of human nature that are real. It does not create a morbid appetite, but rather a dislike for all that is evil, sensuous, and low. One rises from the reading of that book not a whit worse for having read it, but rather filled with better thoughts and higher ideals. One feels after perusing it sympathetic with the weak and the unfortunate. You feel as if you would like to go into the world and help some one. You want to be of use in raising some one from a lower to a higher and a better life.

"It is not even unmoral, as some writers call it. It certainly has a decidedly moral tendency, and in some respects it can be compared to the moralities of Genesis. Could any one call the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife immoral, or apply such a criticism to the story of Ruth, or Esther, or Solomon's Song of Songs? If this book is immoral then the whole Bible is immoral. It is not or it would have disgusted society. To the pure all things are pure. They would not condemn 'Trilby'—they would pity, perhaps sympathize.

"The book throws a mantle of charity over human faults and weaknesses, and suggests not emphatically, yet broadly enough, that there ought to be one code of ethics for man and woman, and what is condemned in the latter should be condemned in the former. There is no denying the fact that the world needs reforming, and could be lifted into a broader plane of soul life, of spiritual worth, of true nobility, of sincere love, and hallowed affection. 'Trilby' is an effort to help in that direction."

CALLOUS CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.

Dr. Wilson Criticises the Methods of the Charity Organization Society.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, in a prelude to his sermon in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, criticised and censured the methods of the Charity Organization Society. In the course of his remarks Dr. Wilson said:

"One of the few painful surprises in New-York life has been the callousness of Christian people to the sufferings of the poor. It has been a subject of daily wonder that persons claiming to adore their Divine Exemplar should have gotten so far from His principles and practice. I never saw or heard before so many cold-blooded reasons for permitting the sufferings of the poor to remain unrelieved, or about the danger of feeding the hungry without a previous investigation, or bedding homeless men without first looking them up.

"That eagerness for excuses to close the purse and bar out the needy from help, so often found with the prosperous, has been terribly, awfully strengthened by the deliverances in the name of the Charity Organization Society.

"There has been this week sent me from the Secretary, Charles D. Kellogg, a tract on 'How to Help Homeless People,' which for cold-blooded heartlessness is seldom equaled and never excelled. I commend it to every mean, stingy, well-fed, prosperous 'Christian' who wants an excuse for not helping the poor who are always with us. I have requested 2,000 copies, which I expect to religiously and industriously circulate, believing that it furnishes its own antidote to every devout follower and student of Christ.

"Not the only trouble of all this automatic 'charity' is found in the applicants, but in the people who work the combination. Persons dealing with charity as a profession become calolus. It would be a Christian maxim that better ten unworthy persons be relieved than one worthy person be left to suffer. It seems to be the rule of organized charities to reverse this order.

"If this organization did not sail under false colors I would have no quarrel with it. The declaration is made by the highest authority that its work is not to relieve suffering, and its name is a misnomer.

"What an object! To spend $47,000 and not directly relieve anybody, because it is against its principles to directly dispense alms in any form. Yet all this is raised and received in the sweet name of charity, and all spent in the direction of 'snobbery.'

"Possibly the people will learn after a while that the poor and prisoners are not the only people who receive money under false pretense. Look at the name of this society, and then look at its declaration of principles by its founder and Secretary. Perhaps in no city in the world is the system of disbursing charity so highly organized as here, or so well supported. Yet nowhere, I think, do the poor receive so little of actual relief, or is it so humiliating for them to take that which comes to them after they have run the gantlet of the circumlocution office.

"Where else in the world is so much contributed in the name of charity, and where so many starving people upon the streets every night? The society is keeping them there through its uncharitable methods. These men are afraid to even apply at the station houses for lodgings, lest they be railroaded to prison for the crime of poverty.

"This society many years ago took up the work that was then being done by the newspapers.

"The Rev. Stephen Merritt told me a few nights ago that he had never found any good accomplished by this society, and had never known it to be any help to the poor. Many reputable practicing physicians regretted sending poor persons to the society for help. There is no use for the society, unless to afford students of sociology an opportunity to study its problems through the authorized impertinence of interviewing in the sufferer's own home. It is a worthless excrescence upon the public.

"It was gotten up to take the splendid contributions that were pouring into The Herald office for the work done by reporters, who found, published, and relieved bitterly suffering humanity that no society would break red tape to help.

"You have no right to be ignorant concerning this society. A prominent Episcopalian minister has written me that he has no faith in the society for relieving suffering, and says it drives to despair. It has filled the minds of people with suspicion of the poor and unfortunate, and dried up the fountains of sympathy."

DR. PARKHURST ON PENTECOST.

The Type of Christ's First Followers and the Christians of To-day.

There was not a vacant seat in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, after the reading of the first Scriptural lesson. It was much past the usual hour for beginning when Dr. Parkhurst made his appearance and read the week's announcements; in fact, it lacked but a few minutes to 12 o'clock when he began his sermon.

The assistant pastor had read the first lesson from the Second Chapter of Acts, which related to the Day of Pentecost, and it was from a continuation of this that the reverend doctor took his theme.

"The passage which I select, and with which I prefix my sermon," said Dr. Parkhurst, in commencement, "is unusually long, and is selected for an unusual purpose. It is not our intention to use it in its entirety as a text, but rather avail ourselves of it as partly setting forth the condition of men's minds, and the working of the Divine Spirit in the days of Apostolic Christianity.

"The passage is taken from the Fourth Chapter of Acts, commencing at the twenty-sixth verse, and taking up the narrative at the part where Peter and John, having been rebuked and threatened by the high dignitaries of the Jewish Church, went back to their own country, and recounted their experiences to their people, saying:

"'And now, Lord, behold their threatenings: and grant unto Thy servants, that with all boldness they may speak Thy word, by stretching forth Thine hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of Thy holy child Jesus. * * * And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common; * * * for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down. * * * And distribution was made unto every man according as he had need.'"

After speaking of the history of those times, and the deeds recorded, Dr. Parkhurst said that the working of influences of that period was capable of effects and effects of a startling kind. Something more than the ordinary occurred, he contended, on that day, to startle and frighten the people. There was something to be explained.

"Here, in the early chapters of the Acts," he said, "are accounts of any number of similar scenes, and from which the Christian experiences of 1800 years have been builded up.

"Those scenes show the surpassing vigor of the primitive church, and it was only by such means as those which moved Peter and John that Christianity worked itself out.

"We are not here to study ecclesiastical history, but to view the real genius of Christianity. I am not saying how the power that moved Peter and John is to be governed, but I am saying that when Christ taught Christianity as a doctrine he gave his hearers to understand something more must be done before it could be a palpable being, and have an existence."

After telling of the return of Peter and John to their people and the preaching which followed, including the selling and giving of the proceeds of the sale of the lands to the needy, Dr. Parkhurst said: "Remember, the Pentecost baptismal fell not only upon the twelve Apostles, but upon the whole of the believers. It was not only necessary for the man to give himself to God, but for God to give Himself to the man, as well.

"The Peter you meet after Pentecost was no more the same Peter you met before than a breathing person is like a marble statue. This was, however, no more true of Peter than of the laymen.

"The type of the Christian of that day cannot be compared with the Christian of to-day. We have hard work in getting rid of our own besetting sins, while the old Christians had easy work of it. They lived, to a certain extent, inspired lives. How many of our besetting sins are we working to leave out of ourselves and our daily lives, and rise above ourselves to an altitude where temptation looses its leverage?"

TRY SUNDAY SALOONS, HE SAYS.

How the Rev. Mr. Dixon Would Make People Tire of Them.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in a prelude to his morning sermon yesterday, in Association Hall, referred to Mayor Strong's attitude toward the saloons. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Before the election Mr. Strong said he was in favor of a more liberal construction of the excise law. I heard him say so myself. Since he went into office, however, his critics have created some disgraceful scenes. Mayor Strong, since he took office, I think, has given us the greatest promise of a clean administration we have ever had. His appointments so far are most gratifying, and are an earnest of his good intentions.

"I never knew an excise law enforced. They never have been enforced, and never will be. I believe in Mayor Strong's honor and integrity and administration. Mayor Strong belongs to a large class in this community, who believe that under greater freedom the saloons would do better. There are tens of thousands of people in this city who are with him to-day, and they will never believe otherwise until they have tried it. Let them make the experiment, and then we shall learn something.

"If the clubs can open their bars on Sunday, they have got to open the saloons also. Mayor Strong wants to make the experiment. Let him make it. Let the saloon men run things wide open for a while, and they will hang themselves inside of a year."

IF THE BIBLE WERE TAKEN AWAY

With It, Says the Rev. Mr. Peters, Would Go All Moral Force.

The Rev. Madison G. Peters gave the last of his series of lectures on Chistianity in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church last night. His subject was "If Christianity Was Set Aside What Could be Substituted?"

"If the Bible is not from God," he said, "then the world has never heard from Him. What a change would come over us if the Bible was taken away. With it would go the moral force of the whole earth, and with which the world has been girded and held together. The millions of the human race would be like mariners on the seas without a compass. The blue lights would be ever in the shrouds, the danger sign would be ever flying."

Mr. Peters declared there could be no substitute for Christianity, and with that there would be Anarchy. Naturalism, he said, had not fostered the Brotherhood of Man. Nature only rendered active what was dormant in a being. It would quicken the muse of the poet, or aid the artist, but it could not purify the heart of the vicious.

The Sunday schools of this city, he said, were worth more for the purity of mankind than all the stars and the flowers. Those who spoke the most eloquently on nature could be often found with those who would pull down and trample on society. Buddhism, Hinduism, and other religions were also reviewed, and their inadequacy to take the place of Christianity shown.

God's Call to the Church.

There was a large attendance last evening in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Dr. Hall preached the sermon.

He took his text from Isaiah, lii., 1: "Awake, awake, O, Zion." He referred to God's call to the Church to fill its place in the world, and the duties of all Christian men and women to aid in the work of spreading the Word of God.

DEDICATED THEIR NEW CHURCH

Flushing Lutherans Happy at the Successful Termination of Years of Patient Struggling.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 24.—In the presence of a congregation of 500 persons St. John's Lutheran Church, at Ingleside, Flushing, was dedicated this afternoon. All the members of the church were happy, and the great throng of visiting friends rejoiced with them.

The church represented to them the successful termination of years of patient struggle.

A little handful of Lutherans three years ago, with no church of that denomination in Flushing, was in the habit of meeting and journeying to Corona or Jamaica on Sunday to attend church. The little party grew until it numbered twenty.

Then the Free Library was secured, and there, every Sunday, the Lutherans worshipped, with one of their members voluntarily leading the service.

They called a minister after a year—A. E. Schmitthaener, the present pastor. He and his little band worked indefatigably for a church edifice of their own.

The cornerstone of the building dedicated to-day was laid last October.

The Rev. Leo Konig, President of New-York Synod, preached the dedication sermon. He was assisted by the pastor of the church. The floral decorations were beautiful.

The building is frame, finished in natural wood in the interior, with stained-glass windows and decorated walls and ceiling. At one side of the altar the ten commandments are inscribed, and at the other the Apostles' Creed. A smaller room opening from the main auditorium is to be used as a Sunday school.

The Trustees are W. Arndt, Henry Maskel, August Schattschneider, Louis Hense, Deidrich Bodenhof, and Hervey Uhlig. In the congregation are many prominent residents of the village.

"Conductors Do Not Own the Earth."

"I'm willing to protect conductors," said Justice Voorhis in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, as he fined Joseph Kessler of 400 West Twenty-fourth Street $5 for disorderly conduct, "but it is about time they learned that they don't own the earth."

Kessler was conductor of a Third Avenue cable car on a trip south yesterday morning. He caused the arrest of Harry Lyons of Far Rockaway at Bayard Street and the Bowery for disorderly conduct.

The policeman in the car told Justice Voorhis he saw Kessler push Lyons so that he fell to the street, cutting his forehead.

A complaint of assault was first drawn against Kessler, but the court changed it to one of disorderly conduct. Kessler claimed he had five witnesses in his favor, but the court said he had no right to touch Lyons after he left the car. Lyons was also fined $5.

THEY STILL WANT DR. BURTSELL

HIS FORMER PARISHIONERS ASK HIM TO APPEAL TO THE POPE.

That Was Mgr. Satolli's Suggestion—Archbishop Corrigan Charged with Gross Misrepresentation.

The former parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell, in the Church of the Epiphany, this city, have sent to him an urgent request for him to appeal to Rome for reinstatement as pastor of that church.

Dr. Burtsell has not replied to the request, but it is thought that he may act in compliance with it, for it is known that he is anxious to be restored to the parish from which he was removed by Archbishop Corrigan.

A committee, composed of Edward Duffy, Samuel Goodwin, Bernard J. Berry, Thomas McGrath, Thomas Walsh, John J. Bergen, John J. Fitzsimmons, Eugene Clarke, Joseph Joyce, P. H. Crowe, and James Creeden, in May, 1894, presented a petition signed by 50,000 residents of this city, to Mgr. Satolli, and asked him to direct the Archbishop to reinstate Dr. Burtsell. The Papal Delegate promised to consider the matter, but the committee heard nothing from him until early last month, when the following reply was received:

Apostolic Delegation,
United States of America,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1895.
No. 1,137.

Edward Duffy, Bernard Berry, and others:

Gentlemen: I have received your communication of Dec. 31, and in reply would say that on the occasion of the visit of your committee to me I called their attention to the fact that the matter presented by them for my consideration had already been passed upon by the Congregation of the Propaganda, and that it was not, consequently, within my jurisdiction to give any decision concerning it. I promised, however, to refer the request of your committee to the Propaganda, and to the Archiepiscopal Curia. This was done by me, and neither the Propaganda nor the Archiepiscopal Curia thought it expedient to grant the request then made. My advice, therefore, would be, that if you still desire to urge the matter you should prepare a petition in suitable terms, and submit it to the most reverend Archbishop.

With expression of my sincere esteem, believe me, faithfully yours in Christ,
FRANCIS SATOLLI,
Apostolic Delegate.

The committee followed the advice contained in Mgr. Satolli's note, and presented, Feb. 1, a lengthy petition to Archbishop Corrigan to restore Dr. Burtsell to his old pastorate, but the Archbishop, it is asserted, tore the paper in pieces and enjoined the committee never to come to him again on such a mission. The committee then presented to Mgr. Satolli a detailed statement of the views of Dr. Burtsell's former parishioners. Among other things, the committee said:

"Among the material benefits for which we are indebted to Dr. Burtsell are these:

"First—To his zeal we owe our parish, built the church, paid for it to the last cent, and had it consecrated.

"Second—He built and equipped one of the best parochial schools in New-York.

"Third—He raised more than $300,000 to pay for the church and school.

"Fourth—To this sum he made large contributions, both personally and through his relatives.

"Fifth—He administered the affairs of the parish for twenty-three years with marvelous prudence, economy, and success.

"This is but a very incomplete statement of the material work which he did for the parish. That work was enormous, but it was more than surpassed by his spiritual labors.

"Here too, we may recall the leading part which he took in the establishment of the Church for Colored Catholics in New-York. It was dedicated in 1883, and was the first church in the Northern States for the use of the colored people. To his everlasting honor, be it said that to Dr. Burtsell more than to any one else were due its opening and the successful prosecution of the work which it was intended to accomplish. The people of the Epiphany Parish co-operated with him in this noble undertaking, and, roused by the sight of his energy and of his personal donations, they contributed several thousand dollars toward the payment of the debt on the church. Hence it is that no priest in the United States is held in higher esteem by the colored people than Dr. Burtsell."

In reference to Dr. Burtsell's transfer to Rondout, the committee wrote:

"Everybody says that the Archbishop's purpose in removing Dr. Burtsell was to punish him, but nobody knows what Dr. Burtsell did to deserve this punishment. No cause for it has ever been given either to us or to the public, and we are absolutely sure that no sufficient cause for it existed. Hence it is that his prolonged stay in Rondout is a very grave scandal. The vast majority of Americans, Protestants as well as Catholics, admire Dr. Burtsell as a man, as a priest, and a priest. They esteem him for his noble, unselfish, courageous character, for his public spirit, and for his devotion to the highest interests of the Church and of humanity. But they ask with wonder how it is that the Church of God tha first injustice of which he is the victim can be permitted to continue apparently without any redress—an injustice which cruelly oppresses a priest so conspicuously venerable in years of service and merit.

"It has been stated in the newspapers that Archbishop Corrigan made charges to the Propaganda against Dr. Burtsell and that the Propaganda, on the strength of these charges, sustained him in removing Dr. Burtsell.

"If this be so, we assert that the Archbishop misled the Propaganda. We have no hesitation in saying this, for on the one hand Dr. Burtsell's life has been an open book, and we know, and all America knows, that its pages are filled with deeds worthy of all praise and not of blame; and on the other hand, through the bitter experience of several years, the people of New-York have learned with feelings of deepest regret and shame that Archbishop Corrigan, in spite of his high position, permits himself in dealing with his priests to be dominated by personal spite and petty vindictiveness. From the very beginning of his advent to power in this diocese the spirit of persecution seems to have been the guiding principle of his conduct.

"In making this charge against Archbishop Corrigan we are guilty of no breach of charity, for it is the one fact which stands out with ugly prominence as the feature of his administration, and all the world knows the truth of it. We therefore do the Archbishop no wrong in saying, as we do say most emphatically, that we wholly distrust any presentation of Dr. Burtsell's case which the Archbishop may have made to the Propaganda, and we are sure that a full and fair review of the evidence would show that Dr. Burtsell was grossly misrepresented."

The committee, in conclusion, asked Mgr. Satolli to present the matter to Pope Leo XIII. for consideration, saying that a fair and impartial investigation of Dr. Burtsell's case would convince the Pope that the doctor had been treated with undue severity. To this Mgr. Satolli replied that he could do nothing, and that if Dr. Burtsell wished to be restored to the Church of the Epiphany it would be necessary for him to make a personal appeal to the Pope. The committee thereupon sent to Dr. Burtsell a letter begging him to act on the suggestion of Mgr. Satolli, and to appeal to the Holy Father for a reopening of the case.

If Dr. Burtsell decides to appeal to the Pope it will probably be necessary for him to go again to Rome.

Bernard J. Berry said last evening to a reporter for The New-York Times that a reply from Dr. Burtsell would be due to-day or to-morrow.

"Dr. Burtsell is pleansantly situated at Rondout," he said, "and he may not care to go into a fight for reinstatement in New-York. At the same time, we would like very much to have him back with us. Father Prendergast is popular with the parishioners of the Church of the Epiphany, and we do not mean to cast any reflections upon him in this matter, but it is only natural that we should want to have the pastor who built the church and got it out of debt with us.

"As soon as we hear from Dr. Burtsell we shall hold a meeting to express our views publicly in regard to the case."

One Conductor Stabs Another.

Preston Parry, twenty-two years old, of 2,396 Third Avenue, and John J. Welch, twenty-four years old, of 2,392 Third Avenue, conductors on the Third Avenue cable line, quarreled in the waiting room at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue yesterday.

Parry stabbed Welch in the left shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. Welch was taken to the Harlem Hospital and Parry was locked up.

Mr. Merritt Before the A. T. U.

The American Temperance Union held its regular Sunday afternoon meeting yesterday at Chickering Hall. The address, which was the feature of the meeting, was delivered by the Rev. Stephen Merritt of this city. In addition, a musical programme of much interest was given, prominent among the numbers of which was a series of cornet solos by Miss Anna Park.

THE WEEK AT PRINCETON

Celebration of Washington's Birthday the Chief Event.

EXERCISES IN THE GYMNASIUM

An Oration Which Amused a Large Audience—Gymnastic Exhibition and Midwinter Games After Dinner.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—By far the most interesting event of the last week at Princeton was the observance of Washington's Birthday in the Bonner Gymnasium, in accordance with the time-honored customs and traditions of old Nassau.

John S. Frame of New-York represented the senior class as orator, and amused a large audience, both of students and visitors, by holding up to ridicule the faults, foibles, and eccentricities of his classmates, accumulated in the "four long years of college."

The contestants for the "Lit" Prize Medal, offered by The Nassau Literary Magazine, were Edward W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York, who spoke on the subject "The Spirit of Reform"; John G. Jayne, '97, of Pennsylvania, whose subject was "Earthly Immortality," and Anthony H. Enwer, '98, of Pennsylvania, whose subject was "Hero Worship, False and True." The judges have not yet announced their decision.

The class of '76 prize debate was hotly contested, and the prize of $100 was awarded to R. F. Sterling of the sophomore class. The question discussed was "Resolved, That State Legislatures Should Not Interfere with the Local Government of Cities." Robert D. Dripps, '98, of Georgia, and John M. Trout, '96, of Delaware, defended the affirmative, while Benjamin L. Hirshfield, '95, of Ohio, and Robert F. Sterling, '97, of Pennsylvania, spoke on the negative.

The gymnastic exhibition and midwinter games of the University Track Athletic Association took place in the gymnasium in the afternoon. A large audience was in attendance, including many visitors from New-York and Philadelphia. The audience was most enthusiastic when Tyler, '97, in the pole vault, cleared ten feet and one inch, breaking the Princeton record, (indoor,) held by himself.

The excellent work of the gymnastic team was a surprise to many visitors. Under the instruction of Director Goldie and Capt. MacColl, gymnastics at Princeton have made rapid progress, and it is now believed that Princeton's team cannot be equaled in any of the colleges in the country. The fact that Princeton and Yale will compete for gymnastic honors at New-Haven this week gave especial interest to Friday's exhibition. The members of the team, as well as the student body generally, believe that Capt. MacColl's band of athletes will make a creditable showing against the Yale men.

The noteworthy features of Friday's exhibition were the flying trapeze work of Turner, '96, and Browne, '97; the double trapeze work of Capt. McColl and Blackmore, '96; the work on the rings by Director Goldie, Capt. MacColl, Blackmore, '96, and Browne, '97; the acrobatic work of Wheeler, '95; Hendrickson, '95, and Director Goldie, and the tumbling of Derr, '97, Browne, '96, and Turner, '96.

The Daily Princetonian, the representative college newspaper, has made arrangements with The Harvard Crimson similar to those already existing with The Yale News, by virtue of which weekly letters will be exchanged between the two universities. It is thought that this friendly correspondence now carried on between the three universities will do much to strengthen kindly relations among the undergraduates.

A poorly-attended meeting of the Republican Club was held Monday night, and the following officers were elected: President—D. Brown, '95, of New-York City; Vice Presidents—F. Gaskill, '96, and H. E. Mattison, '97; Secretary and Treasurer—W. R. Wilson, '96. It was decided to send delegates to the Convention of the American Republican College League, to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., April 5. W. H. Butler, '95, and E. W. Hamilton, '96, both of New-York City, were elected delegates. For administrative purposes, the league is divided into four departments, and J. H. Fry, '95, of Princeton, is Chairman of the fourth department, which covers New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. There is a movement on foot to hold a convention of the colleges of this department in Princeton during the early part of next month, at which speakers of national reputation will be present. Chairman Fry is in correspondence with both Thomas B. Reed and Gov. McKinley, in the hope of securing at least one of them to speak at Princeton.

Recent correspondence between the committees having in charge the Yale-Princeton debate has resulted in the acceptance of the following question: "Resolved, That under the circumstances the income tax law of 1894 was justifiable." It is agreed by both sides that constitutional claims shall not be discussed. Princeton has the choice of sides, but has not yet decided which to defend.

The preliminary contest to select three representatives to meet Harvard's debaters will be held the first Wednesday in March.

The midyear initiations of the literary societies were held Saturday evening, at which C. L. Furbay, '97; G. E. Brower, '98; F. E. Dubois, '98; A. W. Harris, '98; E. M. Irvine, '98, and R. E. Little, '98, were initiated into the mysteries of the Cliosophic Society, and James Smithan, '97; F. L. Ridgeway, '98; W. Dewitt, '98, and C. M. Post, '98, were inducted into the secrets of the American Whig Society.

A meeting of the Monday Night Club was held at the home of Prof. Ormond of the Philosophical Department Wednesday evening, on which occasion Dr. Ormond read a paper before the club on the late Dr. McCosh as a philosopher. Dr. Ormond said in part that Dr. McCosh's philosophical position, to be thoroughly understood, should be considered with reference to his metaphysics, psychology, and logic. Intuitionism and a realistic theory of knowledge are his central metaphysical doctrines.

In psychology Dr. McCosh represented a method, a functional view of consciousness, and a correlation of mind and brain, being one of the first to welcome the science of physiological psychology. He contributed no special doctrine to logic, but here his freshness and vigor gave an impetus to the whole science. As a religious philosopher, Dr. McCosh was a theist, but he did not believe in a mere colorless theism; it was not a philosophic creed, but a living faith. He accepted evolution in so far as science demonstrated its truth, maintaining that there was no inconsistency between it and theism, although he never conceded the validity of the principle in psychology. His was a keen mind, trained to scientific observation, so he was able to distinguish between evolution as a speculative hypothesis and its scientific aspect. He was an uncompromising foe toward all forms of agnosticism. It is too soon to estimate the permanent influence of Dr. McCosh, but he is likely to be remembered as an intuitionist, a realist, and especially as a religious philosopher.

A mass meeting of the college was held Tuesday noon in the Old Chapel, at which J. N. Beam, '96, was elected manager of the freshman baseball team for the season of 1895. Capt. James of the track team offered a resolution prohibiting the wearing of class numerals on caps in the college colors, except by members of the athletic teams. This motion aims to do away with the indiscriminate wearing of monograms, which in the past has tended to infringe upon the 'Varsity monogram.

Dr. A. T. Pearson of Philadelphia spoke before the Philadelphia Society Thursday evening on the subject, "The Sevenfold Seal to the Word of God."

Lafayette College has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Prof. Purves of the Theological Seminary.

The address of Prof. A. Guyot Cameron of the class of '96 on "The Real France," delivered on Founder's Day at Lafayette College, has attracted attention in France and has received distinguished notice in the January number of Revue Bleue.

J. C. Busher of the class of '90 has been appointed to the Boudinot Fellowship in History made vacant by the resignation of C. M. Cartwright, '94.

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Joseph S. Bunting of Philadelphia has been elected Chairman of the Senior Dance Committee, in place of H. L. Crawford of New-York, resigned. W. T. Baird of Philadelphia has been elected Treasurer of the committee. April 26 was chosen as the date on which the dance will probably be held.

The farce "Who's Who?" was given by the Triangle Club in University Hall Thursday evening. The characters were all well sustained, the acting of Robert Inch, '95, as Matilda Jane, the housemaid, and Franklin B. Morse, '95, as Bloomfield Brambleton, a country gentleman, being especially noteworthy. A large number of visitors attended.

PHI BETA KAPPA AT YALE.

The Society's Membership Rules—Growth of the Scientific Schools.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—The annual banquet of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale will take place the last week in April. The society during the past week has adopted a Constitution, and Article II., concerning membership, reads:

Section 1. The society shall elect as members all those who at the end of the first term of junior year shall have attained a stand in scholarship of 3.20 on a scale of 4 on at least two years' work in this college; also all those who have attained a stand of 3.40 on the work of at least a year and a term.

Sec. 2. At graduation those members of the senior class who shall have attained an average stand of 3.20 during a regular course in this college covering two years or more shall be elected members of this society. This clause goes into effect with the class of '96. At graduation those members of the senior class who have pursued a regular course of less than two years and have attained an average stand of 3.40 shall be elected members of this society. A man's work for his entire course prior to his election shall be reckoned in computing his stand.

Sec. 3. The society, by a three-fourths vote of the entire membership, may elect as honorary members such persons of distinguished scholarship, not undergraduates, as it may deem worthy.

Sec. 4. The society shall not be obliged to elect as a member any person who shall be proved to have employed unfair means to obtain his stand in scholarship, a four-fifths vote of the entire membership being necessary to refuse such election, and, for like reasons, upon a four-fifths vote of the members, the society may expel a member.

The Thacher prizes, of $100 and $50 each, will be awarded to the members of the academical department who shall show the greatest proficiency in extemporaneous debate on the question, "Resolved, That the Income Tax law of 1894 was, under the circumstances, a justifiable one."

The senior class officers of the Divinity School are: President—J. W. Rice; Vice President—S. M. Cathcart; Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. Johnson. The Divinity School Musical Society has organized a glee club, which is drilled every week by Dr. John C. Griggs, '89, at present of the Metropolitan College of Music, in New-York City. The glee club is composed of twelve members, and will give a concert in the Spring.

The second annual banquet of the Yale Colorado Club, held recently, had sixteen of the twenty-one members present. J. E. Good acted as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by W. W. Nichols, L. M. Bass, G. Hughes, E. H. Gleason, and W. N. Valle.

Several of the Greek professors of Yale have announced to their classes that the matter of having a Greek play at Yale is under the consideration of members of the Classical Faculty.

The membership of the Yale Scientific School has increased from 190 in 1880, to 665 this year. A review of the work of the school contains these points of special interest: The school was established nearly half a century ago. At that time two new professorships were founded, one of agricultural chemistry and animal and vegetable physiology, to be filled by John P. Norton, and one of chemistry and kindred sciences applied to the arts, by Benjamin Silliman. In 1847 the corporation voted to organize the scientific department, which was divided into two parts, that of applied chemistry and advanced instruction in philosophy, philology, and mathematics. The first class was organized in 1847. Two years later Prof. Silliman resigned, and his place was taken by Prof. Norton. In 1852 the degree of Ph. B., after a two years' course, was granted. On the death of Prof. Norton, Prof. John A. Porter was chosen to take charge of the laboratory. In 1853 he was made Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry. In 1852, William A. Norton, a graduate of West Point, was made Professor of Civil Engineering. In 1855 George J. Brush was appointed Professor of Metallurgy, and soon after Prof. J. D. Dana became a teacher in geology. In 1854 S. W. Johnson was made Professor of Analytical Chemistry. In 1859 the Rev. C. S. Lyman became Professor of Industrial Mechanics and Physics. In 1861 the institution was named the Sheffield Scientific School, after Joseph E. Sheffield, who had done much for this department of the University. The chemical course and the select course were lengthened to three years in 1861, and the engineering course in 1862. In 1863 an agricultural course was founded, two years later one in mining and metallurgy, and one in natural history and geology. In 1870 the courses in dynamic engineering and biology came. In 1880 the degree of civil engineer was given for a year's post graduate study, and the degree of dynamic engineering for two years' post graduate study in 1873. In 1872 Prof. Brush was chosen Director of the school. In 1893 a course of electricy was formed.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Concerts by the Musical Clubs—The Cornell Congress.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Last week, during the short Washington's Birthday recess, the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs took a trip through Southern and Western New-York, giving concerts in Corning, Hornellsville, and Dansville. The clubs have already given more concerts than they usually do in the course of a year, and it is probable that another trip will be taken during the Easter recess. The training of the clubs has been more thorough than usual this year, in anticipation of the European trip.

Prof. E. W. Huffcut, who is President of the Cornell Congress, a student debating organization modeled on the National Legislature, has just selected his Cabinet and transmitted the annual message. The Cabinet is made up of the following professors: Secretary of State—H. B. Hutchins; Secretary of the Treasury—J. W. Jenks; Secretary of War—G. A. Fuertes; Secretary of the Navy—R. H. Thurston; Secretary of the Interior—J. Law; Postmaster General—D. G. Williams; Attorney General—W. A. Finch; Secretary of Agriculture—I. P. Roberts. The course of discussion follows pretty closely that of important measures in Congress, so that the present message naturally deals principally with the national finances. On this subject, Prof. Huffcut says: "In my opinion the present state of the currency justifies the following recommendations:

"1. That the Secretary of the Treasury issue United States bonds, running for twenty years, payable in gold, and bearing 3 per cent. interest.

"2. That whenever such bonds are purchased as a basis for national bank circulation, they be exchanged at the ruling rate, not less than par, for legal-tender notes of the United States, and that these legal-tender notes be canceled; that in other cases they be sold only for gold.

"3. That national banks be allowed to issue demand notes to an amount equal to 80 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital.

"4. That as security for the redemption of such each bank shall deposit with the Secretary United States bonds equal at par value to 62½ per cent. of the amount of notes delivered by the Secretary to such bank.

"5. That the banks be subjected to such inspection by Federal officials as will guard against any overissue of notes and secure the fullest good faith."

The Christian Association of the university has just published some statistics collected at the beginning of the year. Each entering student as he registered was asked by the Christian Association to fill out a blank stating whether or not he was a church member or attendant, and in the case of church members, of what denominations. Of the 502 new students, 268, or 54 per cent., were church members; 125, or 25 per cent., were church attendants, but not members, while 111, or 21 per cent., either were not members or attendants or did not reply. Nearly one-fifth of the new students were women, the exact number being 93 women to 409 men. The percentage of men who were church members was 49; of women, 70; the percentage of men who were attendants was only 26; of women, 18; the percentage of men who did not signify that they were members or attendants was 25; of women, 12. The church affiliations of these 391 members or attendants was also ascertained, with thirteen exceptions. The distribution among the different denominations was as follows: Presbyterian, 94; Episcopal, 67; Methodist, 65; Baptist, 43; Congregational, 40; Catholic, 20; Unitarian, 13; Friends, 11; Universalist, 9; Dutch Reformed, 8, and 8 scattered among Disciples, Lutherans, &c.

The following memorial has been presented to the Faculty apropos of its recent action on athletics. It bears the signatures of more than one-half of all the students in the university:

"To the President and the Members of the Faculty: We, the undersigned students of Cornell University, accept the recent action of the Faculty in regard to university athletics as an expression of confidence in the systems recently introduced for the government of the university as a whole and of its athletics, and as an expression also of satisfaction with the workings of the systems. We are sensible of the trust reposed in us by this refusal to introduce by interference with the regular governing bodies an element of paternalism into the government of the students and of their athletic interests. We therefore wish to renew our pledge that as long as this trust remains upon us we shall do everything in our power to prevent anything which might in any way bring discredit upon the university."

The annual banquet of students in the agricultural course will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 26, with E. L. Moore, '96, as toastmaster. The freshman class dinner will be held March 1. The dinner of the students and Faculty of the Law School has been postponed until next term.

The first Winter meeting of the Cornell Athletic Club will be held on Feb. 27, and the second meeting one week later. A handball tournament will also be held next week.

Lectures and addresses have recently been delivered here as follows: Before the students of Sibley College, by Mr. Anthony Victorin, on "The Construction of Great Guns"; before the College of Civil Engineering, by Mr. C. C. Schnedier, and before the Christian Association, by Dr. R. A. Torrey of Chicago.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Preparing for a Minstrel Show—The Mandolin and Glee Clubs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The students are giving more time to the preparation for the minstrel show to be given next month at the Lyceum Theatre than has been devoted to any college entertainment for years. Sixty students will take part and a committee of alumni is in charge. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Athletic Association, and it is expected that a good sum will be realized. A ballet dance will be one of the main features, with Enos as première danseuse, and Bacon, Barber, Bingham, Chase, Chamberlain, Cole, Empey, Foote, Gordon, Hirschfield, McGuire, Miller, Mills, Parsons, Saunders, and Sage as lesser lights. Bingham will act as interlocutor, with Baker, Menzie, Rodenbach, and Shedd as end men. Comic songs are assigned to Kohlmetz, Reilly, Taylor, Fenner, Chadsey, Chase, and Mills, and solos to Bingham, Hayes, Parker, Appleton, and Fenner. The chorus singers will be Barnum, Bingham, Chadsey, Engel, English, Hayes, Learn, McNall, Parker, Shepard, Simmons, Williams, Wineyar, and Fenner.

Mrs. William A. Montgomery, one of Rochester's best known historical students, is to begin a course of University Extension lectures on "Life in Old Florence" next Tuesday evening. Her subjects are: Feb. 26, "Florentine History"; March 5, "Florentine Government"; March 12, "Private Life"; March 19, "Dante and His Times"; March 26, "The Divina Commedia"; April 2, "The Work-a-Day World"; April 9, "Department of Public Works"; April 16, "The Medici"; April 23, "Savonarola"; April 30, "Michelangelo Buonarroti."

The members of the Mandolin Club and the voc

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improved Sentiment as a Result of the Bond Operation.

MORE DEMAND FOR INVESTMENT ISSUES

Speculation in the Industrials—The Rehabilitation of the Whisky Trust—Defeat of the Railway Pooling Bill.

MONDAY, A. M.

The wise course pursued by President Cleveland in providing for the restoration of the Treasury gold reserve resulted in a prompt check to the declining credit of the country and brought about such conditions that to-day the securities of the Nation are in demand at reassuring prices, although not as yet as high as they were when the present session of Congress began. Criticism of the President because of the profit which seems likely to accrue to the syndicate, as has been pointed out in The Times, is most unfair, for it was largely due to the intervention of the syndicate and the methods it adopted that the new bonds advanced in price, and made the profit possible.

Since the wonderful success of the loan has become apparent there has been a marked change in sentiment in financial circles. The steady liquidation by both foreign and home investors, which had become a marked feature of the Stock Exchange, has ceased, and good buying of the better class of investment issues has taken its place. In support of this, attention is directed to the long list of advances made last week, printed on this page, under the head of "Changes in Bonds." Scrutiny of that list also shows that the improvement has not been confined to any particular group of securities, but that it has been general and widespread. It is true that the stock market has not reflected the changed conditions to the same extent, but that it will do so in time cannot be doubted. Coming improvement in stocks is always foreshadowed in the bond market, and it is well marked in the latter now.

The defeat of the Pooling bill in the Senate occurred on Saturday afternoon after the close of the stock market, but as the event has been looked for for some weeks its effect on the market is not likely to be important. A large decrease in the St. Paul earnings for the third week of February had been anticipated, and the comparatively small loss published yesterday will be a pleasant surprise. Thus far the foreign exchange market has taken care of itself, rates remaining well below the gold-shipping point since the syndicate's contract was first announced. In carrying out its contract the syndicate may have to intervene to prevent exports, but it will be time enough to discuss its methods in such an emergency after the occasion for their employment has arisen.

Speculation during the week was largely confined to the Industrials. Sugar developed some weakness on talk concerning the next dividend, the intimation being that it is to be cut to 2 per cent. It has been the boast of the insiders that the concern has a large surplus, so it is to be presumed that if it suits the speculative books of the managers, the regular 3 per cent. will be declared. If, on the contrary, a lower price for the stock would inure to the benefit of the manipulators, a reduced dividend may be anticipated. Distilling and Cattle Feeding has been slowly appreciating in value, and at the close of the week was 2½ points higher than on the previous Saturday. The receivers have made their first report to the court on the condition of the property, and it makes a much more satisfactory showing than the public had been led to believe possible. The truth seems to be that Mr. Greenhut, the President of the company, has staked his private fortune upon his ability to rule the property. He admitted under oath that he was short of 15,000 shares, but it has since been discovered that he and his associates are in reality short 55,000 shares. His representations under which the receivership was secured were gross exaggerations, for it now appears that the company never was insolvent. At the time of the receivership the company had $1,638,000 current cash assets, all of which could have been converted into money within a week. The stockholders' committee was formed none too soon, for to it alone must be attributed the saving of the property. It has accomplished much so far, but its work is by no means ended. A reorganization plan has yet to be announced, and it will probably include a light assessment on the stock in order that the company may be provided with ample working capital. Through the efforts of the committee the trade has agreed to advance the price of spirits 2½ cents a gallon, so that the product will no longer be sold at less than the cost of production.

American Tobacco was heavy most of the week, and closed 5 points down. This weakness was attributed to the liquidation of the stock of an insider. Bay State Gas dropped 2⅝ points, but other Industrials were fairly well maintained. In the railway list the coal stocks were irregular, being depressed by the unsatisfactory condition of the trade. The Grangers were steady. Burlington sold ex dividend of 1 per cent. on Thursday. London traded on both sides of the market in its specialties.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Feb. 24. 1894.
Quicksilver pf.	17	17	17
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	114½	113½	110
St. Louis Southwestern.	5⅜	5	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10⅞	9½	..
St. Paul & Omaha.	31	30½	36
St. Paul, M. & M.	105	105	102
Silver bullion certs.	60¾	60⅜	..
Southern Pacific	18¼	17½	22½
Southern Railway	10½	9¾	..
Southern Railway pf.	32⅛	31¼	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	14½	13¾	19¼
Texas Pacific	9	8⅞	8
Union Pacific	9½	9	18
U. S. Cordage.	5⅜	4	..
U. S. Cordage pf.	8½	6	..
U. S. Cordage gtd.	17½	14⅞	..
U. S. Rubber.	42⅞	42	39½
U. S. Rubber pf.	94¼	93¼	83
*U. S. Leather.	9¼	8½	..
*U. S. Leather pf.	61½	60¼	..
Wabash	6	6	7
Wabash pf.	13⅝	12⅜	14
Western Union Tel.	88⅜	87¼	84
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9½	9	12⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37½	36	48¼

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,690,700. The banks now hold $29,822,725 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $766,500, a decrease in specie of $6,986,000, an increase in legal tenders of $2,376,600, a decrease in deposits of $3,674,800, and an increase in circulation of $287,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 23, '95.	Feb. 16, '95.	Feb. 24, '94.
Loans	$482,615,500	$483,382,000	$441,217,600
Specie	74,436,700	81,422,700	97,915,800
Legal t'd's.	87,526,000	85,149,400	110,037,500
Deposits'.	528,559,900	532,234,700	532,742,400
Circulation.	11,929,600	11,641,700	11,663,600

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Feb. 23, '95.	Feb. 16, '95.	Feb. 24, '94.
Specie	$74,436,700	$81,422,700	$97,915,600
Legal t'd's.	87,526,000	85,149,400	110,037,500
Total reserve.	$161,962,700	$166,572,100	$207,953,100
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits.	132,139,975	133,058,675	133,185,600
Excess reserve above legal req'rements.	$29,822,725	$33,513,425	$74,767,500

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895.	$29,822,725	1890.	$3,700,800
1894.	74,767,500	1889.	15,740,150
1893.	9,384,775	1888.	15,200,425
1892.	26,969,700	1887.	11,393,000
1891.	13,630,275	1886.	25,937,775

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet and firm. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent., the average being something over 1 per cent.

Time money was not freely offered, many of the important lenders being temporarily out of the market. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was in full supply, with promise of an early increase in the offerings.

The demand was somewhat restricted. Rates were 3¼@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½ per cent. for four months' commission house names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@8 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £458,323 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 70.60, became 70.70. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,575,000f. in gold and 2,225,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm, but was not active. Further shipments of gold were made from London on account of the bond syndicate's operations. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged, $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.17⅞ for long, and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, 150 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5; telegraphic, 7½. Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1/16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—85c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¼ bid on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 27½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $3,544,730, and the exports for the same period $26,703,930. The net exports therefore have been $23,159,200.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining pf.	1⅝
Canadian Pacific.	1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	1⅛
Consolidated Gas.	1¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding.	2¼
Illinois Central.	1
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1⅜
Manhattan	1⅝
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. paid.	1½
National Linseed Oil.	1⅛
Pittsburg & Western pf.	1
St. Paul & Omaha.	1½
United States Cordage.	1
United States Cordage pf.	2
United States Cordage gtd.	3

DECLINED.

American Tobacco.	5
American Tobacco pf.	3⅛
Bay State Gas.	2⅝
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis.	1⅜
New-York, Lake Erie & Western.	1⅜
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.	3¼
United States Leather pf.	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Canada Southern 2d.	1¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 4s.	1½
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, cfs.	1½
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. div.	1
Colorado Midland 1st.	1
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia cn. 5s.	1
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st.	2¼
General Electric deb. 5s.	1⅜
Kansas Pacific consolidated.	1¼
Laclede Gas 1st.	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s.	1½
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis cn.	1½
New-York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s.	1½
Norfolk & Western 1st new R.	3
Norfolk & Western gen.	1⅛
Oregon Improvement consolidated.	2
Oregon Short Line 6s.	2½
Oregon Short Line 6s, trust receipts.	2
People's Gas, Chicago 1st.	1½
Peoria & Eastern 1st.	1
Rio Grande Western 1st.	1½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st.	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d.	2
St. Paul & Omaha consolidated.	1½
St. Paul 1st 8s.	¾
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s.	1¼
Texas Pacific 2d inc.	1¼
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.	1
United States Cordage 1st.	2
West Shore 4s.	1⅜
West Shore 4s, R.	1⅜

DECLINED.

Atlantic Avenue Improvement 5s.	1
Chicago & Erie inc.	1½
Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s.	1½
Missouri Pacific consolidated.	1½
New-York, New-Haven & Hart. deb. cfs.	1
Ohio Southern 1st.	1
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern cn.	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market has been extremely dull pending the final allotment of the Government loan. After the announcement that it had been subscribed for many times over there was a distinctively better feeling shown, and a steady advance in prices, many investors and dealers who had been out of the market appearing as buyers. This feeling was especially manifest in the high-class investment bonds and moderately so in the speculative issues, many of which were more active than for some time of late and nearly all of which scored good advances. St. Louis Southwestern issues were particularly strong and active on the good showing that is now being made by the company. Atchison securities were fairly active and fractionally higher. Northern Pacifics were inactive at unchanged quotations.

On Saturday it was announced from Milwaukee that Judge Jenkins had handed down his decision in the matter of the second mortgage bondholders' petition granting their prayer in every particular, and holding that the trust company, as trustees for the second mortgage, also represented the junior securities, as well, and was not in a position to serve both masters. Judge Jenkins directed that Johnson Livingston, representing the second mortgage bonds, Charles B. Van Nostrand, representing the third mortgage bonds, and Edwin D. Adams, representing the Reorganization Committee, should be admitted to the suit. This is especially interesting, in view of the ruling recently made by the New-York Stock Exchange that no corporation's bonds be hereafter listed unless the various mortgages have separate and distinct trustees.

The principal feature of the week was the bringing out by the Morgan-Belmont syndicate of the new 4 per cent. bonds at 112¼. They were immediately subscribed for to the extent, in this country alone, of over $200,000,000, and the price rapidly advanced to 120. The subscriptions abroad amounted to very nearly as much, which clearly demonstrates the enormous amount of money awaiting investment. The old issues of Government bonds were all strong, and showed marked advances for the week.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday.	$11,658,963
Corresponding week 1894.	7,130,095
Since Jan. 1, 1895.	78,085,512
Corresponding period 1894.	90,743,197

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday.	$5,472,475
Corresponding week 1894.	6,383,543
Since Jan 1, 1895.	48,690,527
Corresponding period 1894.	50,859,111

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.	$1,275,807
Corresponding week 1894.	158,283
Since Jan. 1, 1895.	2,174,994
Corresponding period 1894.	2,001,888

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.	$600,087
Corresponding week 1894.	685,731
Since Jan. 1, 1895.	27,373,934
Corresponding period 1894.	10,411,935

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 21, 1895.	£37,502,178	.....
Feb 22, 1894.	29,749,768	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Feb. 21, 1895.	86,024,450	£45,533,956
Feb. 22, 1894.	68,489,000	50,715,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

Feb. 21, 1895.	41,702,250	13,900,750
Feb. 22, 1894.	34,450,500	11,483,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Feb. 21, 1895.	16,333,000	13,733,000
Feb. 22, 1894.	10,192,000	16,245,000

NETHERLANDS.

Feb. 21, 1895.	4,425,000	6,929,000
Feb. 22, 1894.	4,255,000	7,034,000

BELGIUM.

Feb. 21, 1895.	3,464,000	1,732,000
Feb. 22, 1894.	3,066,000	1,518,000

SPAIN.

Feb. 21, 1895.	8,004,000	11,640,000
Feb. 22, 1894.	7,918,000	7,175,000
Total last week.	£197,454,878	£97,468,706
Corresponding week 1894.	158,000,268	94,200,500
Week ending Feb. 14, 1895.	196,606,820	97,118,155
Corresponding week 1894.	156,631,913	93,791,750

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Clearings for week ending Feb. 23.	$386,582,396
*Balance for week ending Feb. 23.	25,590,060
Clearings for week ending Feb. 16.	457,302,320
Balance for week ending Feb. 16.	31,158,267
Clearings for week ending Feb. 9.	483,820,835
Balance for week ending Feb. 9.	33,512,297
Clearings for week ending Feb. 2.	579,638,986
Balance for week ending Feb. 2.	58,656,683
Clearings for week ending Jan. 26.	405,021,039
Balance for week ending Jan. 26.	30,706,236
Clearings for week ending Jan. 19.	513,861,063
Balance for week ending Jan. 19.	34,995,334

*Five days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railway system, George Coppell, Chairman, announces that copies of the bondholders' agreement for the deposit of bonds with the United States Trust Company may be obtained from that company or from any member of the committee or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deposit their bonds with Brown Brothers & Co. of that city.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—As usual when the week is broken by a holiday, the local security market was dull. It was generally believed that all the vulnerable stocks had been liquidated and prices would be better. This, however, was not the case. Hudson River Telephone stock was offered down on the attempt to pass adverse legislation. At the Directors' meeting Thursday, President Joseph P. Davis of Boston resigned on account of a pressure of other business, and Gen. Selden E. Marvin was chosen to succeed him. Gen. Marvin is President of the Albany City Savings Institution, and his selection is favorably looked upon by the stockholders. The Directors decided to establish a new exchange at Rhinebeck to connect with the Poughkeepsie Exchange, and to extend its underground wires from the Broadway viaduct north about half a mile to the Londonville line. Saranac and Lake Placid stock is offered 5½ per cent. lower. The asked price for Celluloid is 1 per cent. lower. The local bond market holds firm, with Westchester Railway 5 per cent. bonds in demand. Troy Gas debentures are the only exception, declining 1 per cent. for the asked price.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919.	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930.	108	..
Albany Insurance Company.	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad stock.	116	117
*Albany Railroad con. 5s.	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s.	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company.	58	62
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	35	40
Consolidated Transfer Co.	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	42½
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany.	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906.	111	112¼
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	..	35
New-York Air Brake Company.	10	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad.	..	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895.	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s.	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga.	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922.	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.	..	110
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922.	105	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s.	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943.	100	101
Albany City National Bank.	..	100
Albany County Bank.	128	131
First National Bank.	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank.	402	..
Merchants' National Bank.	185	190
National Commercial Bank.	330	..
National Exchange Bank.	115	120
New-York State Bank.	200	..
Park Bank.	125	..
South End Bank.	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Troy Railroad Co.	81	82
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942.	105	..
Troy Gas Co.	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s.	114½	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 6s.	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	100	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895.	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s.	..	100
Central National Bank.	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank.	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes.	140	170
Mutual National Bank.	175	185
National State Bank.	195	200
National Bank of Troy.	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes.	..	130
National Bank of West Troy.	..	125
People's Bank Rail. Lansingburg.	130	..
Troy City National Bank.	152½	160
United National Bank.	205	..
Union National Bank.	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23.—The local stock market continues dull, with little disposition to trade. Bank stocks were quiet, and prices were somewhat lower. Merchants' National sold at 59¾. Fifth National at 49½. Blackstone Canal National at 25¼. Rhode Island National at 26½, and Third National at 95. The insurance stocks shared in the general dullness, and no sales were made. Narragansett Electric and Providence Gas were in some demand, and advanced slightly.

The local money market was firm. Commercial paper was quoted at 5 per cent., call loans to banks at 3 per cent., and cotton loans at 5 per cent.

Mesrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid	Asked.
American	..	40
Atlantic	..	40
Blackstone Canal.	25	27
City	63	65
Commercial	..	49
Eagle	55	57
Fifth	..	50¼
First	111¼	116
Fourth	119	..
Globe	53	..
High Street.	60	..
Lime Rock.	15	..
Manufacturers'	136½	..
Merchants	58½	..
Mechanics'	51	52½
National Exchange.	100	..
National North America.	..	44
National Commerce.	47	49
Old	113	117
Phenix	71¾	..
Rhode Island.	25	25¾
Roger Williams.	60	..
Second	..	132
Third	95	100
Traders'	38½	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	47	51

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	102½
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company.	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence.	255	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	198
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds.	130	..
Prov. & Spring.	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley.	145	..
Prov. & Wor.	249½	253
Prov., Warren & B.	117½	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw.	190	200
American Supply.	..	70
Armington & Sims.	..	50
Gorham Mfg. pf.	..	115
Nicholson File.	50	..
Nat. & Prov. Wor. pf.	97½	100
Nat. & Prov. Wor. 6s.	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth.	34½	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	94	97
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	105	107½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	45	50
Merchants'	45	52
Prov. Washington.	41	48

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric.	78¾	80
Providence Gas.	81½	..
Pawtucket Gas.	80¾	..
Providence Telephone.	91	91¾
R. I. Electric Protect.	121	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat.	66	76
R. I. Safe Deposit.	..	90

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Another week closed to-day with few changes in the market for home securities. One reason for this, perhaps, is found in the fact that our Exchange has been closed since Thursday. At the finish a little better demand was noted for Birmingham Traction and a few others of the class; it remains to be seen whether the demand will be improved sufficiently on Monday to induce activity. The money market is unchanged at the local banks. Closing prices were: do sb, Philadelphia Gas, 17¾; People's Pipeage, 12¾; Wheeling, 24¼; West End Traction, 26; Birmingham, 13; Westinghouse Electric 2d pf., 30; do, 1st pf. 47; Monongahela Navigation, 75, and Westinghouse Air Brake, 123.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The rates of discount last week were 1½ for three months and 1 for thirty days. The absorption of gold for the United States loan caused rates to stiffen, but they will be made easier soon by the disbursement of £5,000,000 in railway dividends which are about to come upon the market. The price of silver was steady. Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. Gilt-edged securities advanced slowly, with the exception of consols, which fell ¼, owing to sales caused by investments in the American loan.

Little was doing in American railroad securities, and prices were irregular. Central Pacific and Illinois Central rose ½ each. Erie and Norfolk and Western fell 1¼ each. Denver and Rio Grande preferred ¾. Lake Shore, Northern Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville ½ each, and Atchison shares, Denver and Rio Grande common, and Union Pacific ¼ each.

THE NEW UNITED STATES LOAN

From The London Economist, Feb. 16.

It seems to us desirable that investors should be made to understand clearly the true character of the new bonds of the United States which the Rothschilds-Morgan syndicate will be seeking a few days hence to place upon this market. There seems no probability whatever of the sanction of the Legislature being obtained for the issue of 3 per cents., made specifically payable in gold, and the emission, therefore, will be of 4 per cent. "coin" bonds, at a price which it is expected will yield the investor a net 3 per cent., after allowing for ultimate redemption at par. In some quarters, however, it is being represented that these "coin" bonds are practically as good as if they were expressly payable in gold. The existing issues of "coin" bonds have, it is argued, always been paid in gold, and the American Government may be trusted in the future, as in the past, to pay in that metal.

This reasoning, however, ignores one material fact. It is obvious that the new issue will stand upon quite a different footing from the existing debt. Thus far there has been no legal decision as to the interpretation to be put upon the word "coin," in which the bonds are expressed to be payable. The contention, however, has been that, as when the Resumption act, under which the issues of bonds have been made, was passed in 1875, gold was the only standard of value in the United States, payment in gold only could have been contemplated. And thus far this reading of the act has been accepted and acted upon, both by the Government and by those who have lent money to it. But an entirely new departure has now been made. The syndicate have said, in effect: "There are two kinds of current coin, gold and silver; if you will undertake to pay us in gold, we will lend you the money you wish at 3 per cent., but if you desire to have the option of paying us principal and interest in either gold or silver, as you choose, then we will charge you 4 per cent." To this the answer of the Legislature is: "We will not undertake to pay in gold," and the loan, consequently, is being made on practically a silver basis.

Such being the circumstances, to pretend that the United States Government is under any obligations, moral or otherwise, to meet the service and repay the principal of the loan in gold is absurd. The case is identical with that of the Indian Government, which, if it elects to issue a gold loan, can borrow at less than 3 per cent., but has to pay quite an additional 1 per cent. for a rupee loan. Most assuredly, the investor cannot eat his cake and have it. He cannot stipulate for a high rate of interest to cover the risk of being paid in silver, and then contend that the borrower is obliged to pay him in gold. Indeed, the silverites in the United States may go further, and maintain that, as the Government has deliberately saddled the Nation with an annual charge in order to possess the right to pay in silver coin, it cannot, in justice to the taxpayers, refrain from exercising the right.

The still terms of the contract entered into with the syndicate have not yet been published, and we do not know whether the Government has reserved a right to claim a reduction in the rate of interest if and whenever it is in a position to undertake to pay in gold only. Unless, however, such right is retained, and until it is exercised, investors must, to be safe, regard the new loan as a silver security, and estimate its value on that basis. And it is difficult to see why if the investor in a silver security of the Indian Government is not satisfied with a return of less than something over 4 per cent., he should be content with a return of only 3½ per cent. on a silver security of the United States.

New Standard National Bank.

The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York, which was recently organized, has been incorporated at Washington, and its promoters will shortly transact business. Ex-Appraiser Marvelle W. Cooper will probably be President of the institution, and Charles L. Tiffany and Richard Pancoast will be among the Directors. The bank's capital of $300,000 has been more than paid in, and it will start with a cash surplus of between $25,000 and $50,000.

DID KOHL MURDER HIS CHILD?

His Wife Says He Did, and Repeats Her Charges that He Killed and Robbed Preinel in His House.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 24.—The wife of Henry Kohl, who is sentenced to die March 21, as the convicted murderer of his cousin, Joseph Preinel, has just made a statement that her husband not only killed and robbed Preinel, but also deliberately caused the death of one of their children in December, 1892. Mrs. Kohl was the first person to charge Kohl definitely with the murder of Preinel. She asserted before the trial that he had acknowledged his guilt to her, and had threatened to be revenged if she divulged his secret to any one. But the law prevented her from testifying for the prosecution.

The Kohl family has denounced her all along. It is understood that Kohl has said that he hoped she would yet "tell the truth." For the purpose of learning whether she still held to her story, a reporter called on her last night at the home of her mother, Mrs. Willitner, in Camden Street, near Fourteenth Avenue.

"I cannot take anything back," she said, "because all that I said in the first place was true, and more besides. Joe Preinel was not the first person my husband killed. In December, 1892, I gave birth to a child that was weak and sickly. Henry was out of work; indeed, he never did work much, and he did not welcome the new-comer. Only a few hours after it was born he looked at it and remarked: 'That child can't live very long, anyhow. Do you suppose that I am going to wait for it to die and pay $30 or $40 for a funeral? Not much. I can bury it cheaper right away.'

"Then he took the baby into a cold room—it was a bitter day in December—and undressed it. I could hear the little one crying pitifully as I lay in my bed, and I pleaded with him not to do it harm, but he would not listen to me. Nearly an hour passed, and then he brought the child back. Shortly afterward it died, as the result of the exposure it had undergone as it lay naked in that cold room."

Mrs. Kohl also told several new circumstances about the Preinel case. "Preinel, you know," she said, "had a room in our house. I had often seen him carrying large sums of money, and so had Henry, and Henry made up his mind to rob Joe. Joe always kept the door of his room locked, and Henry had a key made to fit the lock, in hope of finding some of the money in Joe's room. On the Saturday morning in June following the night of the murder, and before Joe's body had been found, my husband took the key out of his pocket and said to me: 'I guess we won't need this any more.' 'Why?' I asked. 'Have you stolen anything from Joe? If you have, it will all come back on us, and we shall be punished.'

"'It doesn't make any difference whether I have or not,' he answered, 'because he will never trouble us.'

"With that he threw the key out of the window into the yard. It has been said that it was strange that if Henry stole Joe's money he never showed it afterward. Other people may not have seen it, but I did. He had plenty of money after Joe died."

Mrs. Kohl's mother assured the reporter that she had known Preinel to have considerable amounts of money.

Kohl's father and mother called at the county jail yesterday afternoon and talked with him for about an hour and a half. Warrant Clerk Bovet says that the topics on which they conversed were his innocence and the wickedness of his wife. He asked them to send a priest to see him, and they promised to do so. It has been said that Father Aloysius M. Kammer of St. Ann's Church would be the clergyman who would be called upon to act as Kohl's spiritual adviser.

How to Rescue Outcasts Taught.

The Training Home for Rescue Work, to be identified with St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission of St. Bartholomew's Church, 207 East Forty-second Street, will be opened Friday, March 1, by Henry H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Rescue Mission. It is the purpose of the home to train mission workers so that they may more intelligently reach downcasts for reform. The tuition fee for three months' training will be $100, of which $50 will be paid by those interested in the home. A number of persons have already applied for instruction. Col. Hadley thinks there is great need of such an institution in this city.

Financial.

$4,000,000 CHICAGO DRAINAGE 4½% Bonds.

ISSUED BY THE
SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO,
DATED FEB. 1, 1895.

Coupon Bonds Denomination $1,000.

Principal may be registered if desired.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

AVERAGE MATURITY, 10½ YEARS.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT of Chicago is a distinct Municipal Corporation, created by an Act of the Illinois Legislature, for Sanitary Purposes.

THESE BONDS are a direct lien on all the property in the Chicago Sanitary District, which covers an area of 185 square miles, taking in practically the whole of the **CITY OF CHICAGO** with forty-three square miles of Cook County outside of the city limits.

A DIRECT TAX upon all the property within the District is levied and collected in the same manner as State and County taxes, to secure the payment of principal and interest when due.

Financial Statement.

The following figures are furnished by the officials of the Sanitary District:

ACTUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY (ESTIMATED)	$2,500,000,000
ASSESSED VALUATION (ASSESSED ABOUT ONE-TENTH OF ACTUAL VALUE)	244,253,105
TOTAL DEBT (THIS ISSUE INCLUDED)	11,650,000
POPULATION	1,750,000

The debt per capita of the following cities is approximately as follows: (The figures for Chicago include the City, County, and Sanitary District indebtedness.)

CHICAGO	$20	NEW-YORK	$60
PHILADELPHIA	22	CINCINNATI	65
ST. LOUIS	40	BOSTON	65

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT of debt of the Chicago Sanitary District is 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

It has a LARGER POPULATION than any county in the United States, with the single exception of New-York County.

The SUPREME COURT of the State of Illinois has affirmed the legality and validity of the bonds.

THE LEGALITY of this issue has been affirmed by the eminent law firm of HORNBLOWER, BYRNE & TAYLOR, a copy of whose opinion may be had at our office.

HAVING DISPOSED OF HALF OF THESE BONDS, SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE REMAINING $2,000,000, CONSISTING OF $100,000 EACH OF THE DIFFERENT MATURITIES AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Jan. 1, 1896..101	Jan. 1, 1906..103½
Jan. 1, 1897..101½	Jan. 1, 1907..103¾
Jan. 1, 1898..101½	Jan. 1, 1908..104
Jan. 1, 1899..101

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate are set down to take place to-day, all at 111 Broadway, except where otherwise stated:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert L. Redfield, referee, 117 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 69.8 by 25.9 by 50.6, four-story brownstone building, part of Hotel Recherè. Due on judgment, $11,300.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thompson, referee, 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 20.0½ by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,650.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, lots on Hawkstone Street, east side, 320 feet north of Walnut Street, 100 by 100 by 125 by 102.8¾. Due on judgment, $3,670.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, lease to May 1, 1908, of 416 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 546 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18 by 98, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,265.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sales, two actions, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 25.9 by 83.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,090. Also, 1,763 Third Avenue, adjoining above, 25 by 83.9, with similar building. Due on judgment, $21,435.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, southeast corner Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50.11 by 75, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,700. Also, 1,028 and 1,030 Boulevard, adjoining above, 50 by 75, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By Van Hagen & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 314 East Third Street, south side, 160.9 feet west of Avenue D, 22.7 by 106, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,150.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By W. W. Fogg, auction sale, 330 West Eleventh Street, 25.9 by 98.8, with three-story brick dwelling in front and two-story brick stable in rear. Also, 144 West Sixteenth Street, 20.10 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stilwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn ";) at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Bessel, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bessel ";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland ";) at 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic ";) at 8 AM (supplementary 8 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla ";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana, (letters for Cienfuegos and Progreso must be directed "per Seguranca ".)

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters per Panama ";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance ";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Mexico, Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia ";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno ";) at 2 PM for Azores, Madeira, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne ";) at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad, at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle ";) at 10 AM supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Athos, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos ";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chinnas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan ";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Island ";) at *3 PM for Santos, Martha, and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transit mails forwarded from this port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM. | *Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM
*Adriatic, Mch. 6, noon. | *Adriatic, Ap. 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
No Cabin Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Reduced rates to Paris, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A.M. | Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.
Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M. | Lucania, Mch. 23, 9 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Feb. 23.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK ATLANTIC SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 9, 2 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
New Express Service to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $110.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....early April 13, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 257 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the Health and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Feb. 25
BENDALE.....Wednesday, Feb. 27
IROQUOIS.....Friday, March 1
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For NORFOLK, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets
In Effect January 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 8 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P.M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for, Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
S, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., (Dining Car,) 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 1 Montague, 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. Hotel Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Station, foot of Liberty St.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 12:10, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M., Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Williamsport and Wilkesbarre, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 3:40 (to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 171, 202, 306, 1,098, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 184 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Jamaica. Hotel and Cork Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, BELVIDERE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M. BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, and CHICAGO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 78 Murray St., and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sat.-Sun.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

FLATS TO SUIT ALL.—Four to seven rooms; all with bathroom; seven-room single flats, just finished, at 60-66 East 96th St., near Madison Av. and Park entrance, from $40 to $60; six rooms at 128 East 96th St., $30-$40; five rooms, 1,247 Park Av., near 96th St., $19-$21; four rooms, 97th St. and Park Av., $14-$17; also six rooms, private halls, &c., 9 and 11 West 106th St., near Central Park entrance, $28-$34; all rooms light, decorated. FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St., corner Park Av.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LEASE—Handsome 4-story 25-foot dwelling, with extension; just above 23d St. and close to 5th Av.; rent, $2,800.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Beautiful dwelling; moderate rent. PHIPPS & EASTON, 116 West 42d St.

4 EAST 86th ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Rent, $1,600. Apply to E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING,
80 BROADWAY, 5 AND 7 NEW ST.
Choice, large, first floor suite, especially adapted for broker or banker; might divide; electric light, steam heat, swift elevators.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FIFTH AVE. CORNER STORE
and basement let, with extra large show windows; finest business site on the avenue for millinery, cloaks, &c.; rent reasonable.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

A.—A.—If you want one of the newest, best-built, most beautifully-fitted up houses in the city, Colonial style, all hard wood, finest open plumbing, marble bathrooms, everything genuine, substantial, and built to last, for about $30,000, examine my three remaining houses, 7, 13, and 15 West 87th St. CHARLES BUEK, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Ceo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Real Estate at Auction.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the three-story and attic brick building and lot, NO. 87 CHERRY ST., (NEAR JAMES SLIP,)
and the
four three-story brick stores and tenements with lots,
NOS. 1,097, 1,099, 1,101, AND 1,103 THIRD AV.,
between 64th and 65th Sts.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

Surrogate Notices.

BAUER, ELISABETHA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EMMA DOLL, Carl Bauer, Otto Bauer, Barbara Bauer, Fredrick Bauer, Katharine Bauer, Frank Bauer, and to all persons interested in the estate of Elisabetha Bauer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifth (5th) day of March, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Friedrich Bauer and Jacob Doll, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
ja14-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HERRLICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Wilder, at No. 45 Cedar Street, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1894. WILLIAM T. ELSING, Executor. WILLIAM R. WILDER, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar St., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Bailey & Sullivan, No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January, 1895. Dated New-York, the 11th day of January, 1895. THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE, Executor. BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Executor, 122 Bowery, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLIFFORD ELY KITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cornelius Doremus, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 11th day of January, 1895. FRANCES E. KITCHELL, Administratrix. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE AMY MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Delaney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1895. OSCAR CLARK MILLER, Administrator. EDWARD G. DELANEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York. ja28-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE L. YOUMANS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William G. Bussey, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1894. PIERRE VAN ALSTYNE. Administrator. o29-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next. Dated New-York, the seventh day of January, 1895. FREDERICK S. PARKER, Executor. TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Executor, 15 Wall Street, New-York City. ja7-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Siegel, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of P. H. Vernon, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next. Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1894. KATE J. SIEGEL, Surviving Executrix. P. H. VERNON, Attorney for Executrix, 111 Broadway, New-York City. n19-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA M. BUEB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith and Martin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July, next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of December, 1894. EDWARD JANSEN, OTTO J. BUEB, Executors. SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. d31-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. JOHN H. ARNOLD, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CONBOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 190 West 10th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1894. JOHN H. CONBOY, Executor. DANIEL McCREERY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. n5-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ELLIOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 371 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1894. JOHN G. ELLIOTT, Executor. CHARLES AUSTIN McMAHON, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New-York City. s17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAVINIA A. VORIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1894. WALTER H. CRITTENDEN, Executor. d17-law6mM

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
IN NEW-YORK CITY.
No Expense Whatever for Examining Title.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

BARGAIN IN A 4-STORY CABINET-FINISHED house, 90th St., near the Park and office; others, all prices. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

One elegant corner flat of eight rooms in the HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 200 to 210 West 57th St., to rent, furnished, with or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

The most complete apartments on the west side, consisting of twelve extra large, light rooms and bath; beautifully decorated and fitted with every modern improvement; steam heated throughout; elevator, &c.
Only a few of these superb apartments left.
Western Boulevard and 99th St. Rents $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.
For particulars inquire on premises, or to
E. KILPATRICK,
NO. 50 WEST 67th ST.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to J. T. APLEY, J. Bemak, Park Avenue Hotel, Dodd, Mead & Co., A. A. Davis, G. S. Hubbard, American Geological and Chemical Society of America, Theodore C. Williams, Clinton N. Sterry, Thomas Sterry, Louis Hopkins, Charles B. Clarke, Mrs. Edmund Barnard, Mrs. Andrew J. White, Mrs. Henry Arnold, Mrs. George C. Sterry, James Douglas, Seminary of Quebec, Sheltering Arms Hospital, McGill College, George Iles, B. G. Harrington, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, J. Washington Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, widow of deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Thomas Sterry Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth (15th) day of March, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of James Douglas, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 85 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja28-law6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHARLES P. ROSS, as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas L. Raymond, deceased; and to all persons in general having interested in the estate of Samuel Dietz, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and app